TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1921. EIGHTY-SIXTH YEAR—NO. 41.

NEW TAX BILL NEARLY CAUSES SPLIT IN G. O. P.

Western Senators, in New Alignment, Gain Power Over "Old Guard" in Fight on Measure.

The Republican party during last eek was more seriously threatened with a split of far reaching nsequences than at any time in s long history, except perhaps, at e time of the Progressive defec- n in 1912.

It now appears that the crisis is st and that party solidity will not vitally damaged, but party har- ony has had a close shave as a sult of differences of opinion mong senate leaders over the tax ll. It will require careful steering d expert handling of the party ip to bring the vessel, safely rough the taxation shoals. Republican leaders believe that an derstanding has been reached, hich will result in practically animous party support of a revue measure. The agreement sigalizes a striking victory by western gressives and members of the agcultural block over eastern Republan leaders of the "old guard" hool.

Beyond striving to bring the varus factions to agreement, Presit Harding has kept his hands , but White House influence was restore party unity and credit for peace arrangements belongs to administration.

Gains New Ground.

The progressives and the agricultural coterie will have its way in ny important disputes over taxon and its victory is taken to inate that in the future its influe on legislative questions bearing party seal of approval is going count for a great deal. In some ses there is a disposition to foree that in the future the western publicans will boss things in the ate. This may be going a little , but there is no doubt that the terners have surely, seriously naged the prestige of Senator rose, Senator Lodge and other standing figures of the "old rd" regime.

ne member of the progressive up expressed the feeling of associates when he declared e are tired of the tail wagging dog." The progressives and agriculturalists believe their superior bers entitles them to play a minate part in party affairs and re is no doubt in the world that y intend to insist upon their ts even to the point of open olt.

Tax Bill Changes.

hanges in the tax bill that have ently been agreed upon are e sweeping and will make possiit is declared, the abolition of mber of nuisance taxes, includ- perhaps, the excise tax upon mobile sales. Just how many of nuisance taxes it will be possito do away with remains to be , but it is asserted changes that e been agreed to by the Republns make certain that excise s which yielded $120,000,000 year can be eliminated.

he Progressives and Agriculturwaged their fight principally the repeal of the transportation The house abolished this levy, the senate committee's bill as rted by Senator Penrose, re- d 50 per cent of the transporta- tax during 1922 and postponed limination until 1923.

he western Republicans maind that repeal of the transpor- n levy in its entirity was essenin view of the universal outcry nst high freight and passenger s.

Win Their Point.

hey have won their point and bill as now agreed to will abolntirely the transportation levies. er changes in the revenue bill reported by the senate finance mittee that have practically agreed upon by the various ublican faction are as follows: nheritance tax at rate of 40 50 per cent on estates over 0,000,000 and 25 per cent on ates over $10,000,000. The mittee bill made no change in present tax.

A maximum income surtax of per cent instead of the comtee proposal of 32 per cent. e 50 per cent levy will apply to omes of $200,000 and over. Committee's proposal to inase is one per cent the levy incomes from $20,000 to ,000 abandoned.

Adoption of a capital stock tax $1 per $1,000. The committee did not carry this provision.

ax of $4.40 per gallon on ors withdrawn from bond, in- d of tax of $2.20 proposed by mittee.

ese changes with a few others inor importance are expected to it in an increase of $250,000,000 e revenue that will be yielded e federal treasury. From this must be deducted $131,000,000, sum lost through elimination of transportation taxes. This s a net increase of revenue of ,000,000 and this increase will viped out by the nuisance tax als.

e manufacturers' tax favored enator Smoot, which early in week seemed to be gaining nd, is now declared to be dead even those who favor it are not osed to press it in view of the ement worked out by the Reicans.

C. POTTER CHOSEN GUARANTY TRUST HEAD

C. Potter has been elected ident of the Guaranty Trust Co. ucceed Charles H. Sabin. Mr. n was chosen chairman of the rd. Edward R. Stettinus and ge Whitney, both of J. P. Mor- & Co., were elected directors.

News, Views and Reviews in This Paper

THAT tax revision bill is causing a lot of trouble in the senate. The measure, as passed by the house, has been mutilated beyond recognition and a substitute is being constructed. The job is a difficult one, however, as there are almost as many different ideas of proper tax revision as there are U. S. senators.

Pessimists will soon have to stop talking about business and talk about the weather. There are many indications that the business depression which has gripped this country for a year is on the wane so the gloom dispensers will have to predict a severe Winter to keep happy. The coming season may be cold but Winter weather is always more or less disagreeable enough for unhappy people to talk about.

American and foreign agricultural crops, despite the phenomenal heat and scarcity of moisture, are far above normal. Indications are that the total world wheat crop is 157,000,000 bushels greater than in 1921. If the bakers want to raise bread prices it will have to be because of the scarcity of diamonds, beer or something besides flour.

The world lives by the ideals of ordinary folk. Statecraft never gets very far ahead of popular convictions nor long lags far behind them.—Ellis.

A special committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce has returned from foreign shores with the recommendation that the Yankee doughboys be kept on the Rhine. 'Tis said the soldiers prefer to stay there themselves but it's not likely their wishes had anything to do with the committee's recommendation.

President Harding is going to put his foot down upon the plan to turn the streets of Washington into rivers of booze during the armament conference in November. Business men in the capital want to make the parley a jazzy festival and accumulate a few easy dollars on the side, but it's unlikely that their wishes will be gratified.

We have faith in the young folks of today, but we wonder if a certain slice and spice of hardship and poverty would not make some of our boys and girls a hardier race and more virile citizens.—Sandles.

BETTERMENT IN BUSINESS NOW WIDELY NOTED

Secretary Hoover Declares Commodity Crisis Is Over and Points to Upgrade Trend.

Indications that the business depression is on the wane came recently from three widely different sources.

Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, declared the commodity crisis was past and there was much improvement in the financial situation.

"I do not wish, however, to be misunderstood to say that we are on the threshold of any boom," the secretary said. "We have a long way to go to get back to economic stability."

The secretary expressed confidence that the program of President Harding's unemployment conference would do much to afford relief to those without work.

More Jobs Found.

Francis I. Jones, director of the United States employment service, declared statistics gathered by his bureau showed "The industrial pendulum is definitely on the upward turn." The statistics gathered for September disclose that there was an increase of 1.2 per cent in employment during that month as compared with August.

"The greatest change reported is in the western and southern sections of the country," Director Jones said, "obviously due to agricultural activities and the advance in the price of cotton."

The industrial areas in the east not only held their own, but slightly increased their forces in many lines, leading with textiles and including iron and steel and railroads. Building operations proceeded with greater activity, and show every indication of continuing at least until checked by adverse weather conditions.

M. J. Gormley, chairman of the car service division of the American Railway association, told the traffic group of the National Retail Drygoods association in convention here, that there is "an immediate prospect of a business increase."

A Few of the Men Whose Names Are in the News

Senator W. S. Kenyon of Iowa has informed President Harding that he will not consider accepting an appointment to be judge of the federal district court in Iowa. Kenyon's friends have persuaded him that he can do more good by retaining his seat in the upper house where he is the leader of the agricultural bloc.

Marshal Foch is coming to this country the latter part of the month and will attend the American Legion national convention in Kansas City. The great French general also is to take part in the services in Arlington cemetery on Armistice day. He will visit some of the larger cities during his stay.

Ambassador J. J. Jusserand, French envoy to the United States, will be Premier Briand's right-hand man in the coming armament parley at Washington. Jusserand is the dean of the diplomatic corps in the national capital and is well acquainted with affairs in the United States.

Emperor Yoshihito of Japan is seriously ill and it is not thought he will live. The Japanese government has just made public his condition although there have been rumors several times this year that he was not well. The disease is such that both his mental and physical condition is affected.

SECOND LEAGUE SESSION ENDS

Brazil, Belgium, China and Spain Re-elected; Results Satisfactory.

The second session of the assembly of the League of Nations adjourned last week after re-electing Brazil, Belgium, China and Spain the four non-permanent members of the council.

President Karnbeek, summing up the work of the session, said that those who had expected from the league miracles that would transform the world suddenly into a paradise would be disappointed, but the pessimists who had predicted dissolution of the league would be confounded by the result of the work accomplished.

Opinions of the majority of delegations regarding the work of the league are divided but the net results apparently give general satisfaction.

The attitude of the delegates toward the Washington conference on the limitation of armaments varies according to the situation of the different countries. The small states say that it is for the large nations to make a beginning in this direction; hence Washington is the proper place for such a beginning, since there all the greatest armed nations will be gathered together. There is also considerable skepticism, but most of the delegates are hopeful.

The delegates of the nations more or less directly interested in the result of the conference are reticent. In some of the delegation the idea prevails that as an outcome of the Washington conference some international organization may be formed which would be apart from the League of Nations as at present constituted.

Some apprehension is expressed over the possibility of such a rival organization.

HARDING WANTS LID CLAMPED ON CAPITAL DURING ARMS PARLEY

Hard-hearted government officials are taking all the joy and jazz out of plans for entertaining the approaching conference for the limitation of armaments.

President Harding himself, seconded by Secretary of State Hughes, put his foot down heavily on the idea of making the convening of the conference a great gala affair—something of a cross between a Mardi Gras festival and a Roman holiday.

Then Secretary of War Weeks issued orders tabooing the issuance of any permits for any parades or concessions calculated to give a county fair aspect to the capital city.

And now along comes Prohibition Commissioner Haynes warning all Washington hotels, restaurants and clubs that they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law if they allow the use of their establishments for trafficking in "booze" during the conference.

Would Jazz It Up.

If Washington business men, hotel proprietors, taxicab owners and society leaders could have had their way, the armaments conference would be a jazzy, hilarious affair from the start. The lid would be off, the town would be open, and thousands of people from all over the country—the world, for that matter—would flock there to see the spectacle and spend all their money. It would be one prolonged inauguration celebration of the "good old days" kind.

But President Harding's notion was vastly different. Even as he squelched the committee's extravagant inauguration plans last Winter, he promptly vetoed the Washington scheme. Instead of an occasion for hilarity, pleasure-seeking and spectacular demonstrations, he made known his purpose that the convening of the conference should be a time for solemn ceremonies, dignity and prayer.

It took some time for superficial, supercilious, society-loving, grasping, greedy profiteering Washington to realize the President meant what he said, but finally it did and submitted as gracefully as it could.

So now the business men's committee has limited its plans to the collection of a fund of $25,000 which is to be used mainly in arranging a brilliant lighting display on the evenings of Nov. 11 and 12, the first two days of the conference.

Hotel Rates Boosted.

Hotel rates already have been advanced, beginning Nov. 1, as a result of the anticipated demand for quarters to supply the needs of the hundreds of assistants, experts and clerks sent to Washington by the governments participating in the conference.

Apartments and rooms are at a premium and landlords are boosting rents wherever they can without violating the regulations of the federal rent board, established by congress.

The British government has leased the whole of the Lafayette hotel, at Sixteenth and I streets, in order adequately to house its special force. Other governments are negotiating for similar accommodations.

As if to discount charges of profiteering in housing, the real estate men's organization is conducting a newspaper campaign to list houses, apartments and rooms available for taking care of conference attendants and visitors.

Other cities may be afflicted with industrial paralysis and commercial depression, but Washington is enjoying a business boom unequaled either during or since the war.

Booze Coming In.

Despite Commissioner Haynes' threat, Washington is going to be no Sahara during the conference. All of the embassies and legations are stocking up their cellars, government authorities having ruled that in effect they are on foreign soil and exempt from U. S. legislation. The delegates, moreover, from France, Italy, Great Britain and Japan may bring along supplies of wines and liquors sufficient for their personal needs without fear of Volstead interference. They will entertain and be entertained without any check on conviviality by reason of officious federal agents.

Bootleggers are flocking to the city and no matter how conscientiously the hotel and apartment house owners may attempt to abide by the Haynes injunction, the illicit booze business is bound to thrive in the lobbies and rooms.

Regardless of the administration's restrictions, the conference will prove highly profitable to Washingtonians in a position to profit at all. It may lack the joy and the jazz which would attract larger crowds and more money but it will bring a huge supply of coin. Whether or not the conference does anything to promote world peace and reduce armaments, it is going to pay cash dividends in Washington for a long time.

SEES DANGER TO U. S. SHIPPING

Lasker Says Nation Must Wake Up to Need for Merchant Marine.

Until America as a whole awakens to the fact that national economic stability is dependent upon the establishment of a national merchant marine, there never can be an American merchant marine, Chairman Lasker of the shipping board declared in an address before the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

Reviewing the work of the present board during its existence of 16 weeks, he asked the "patience and indulgence of the country," declaring that if these were not given "America's economic life on the seas, for the next generation, is dark indeed.

"Until the farmer in Kansas, the industrial worker in Indiana, the miner in Arizona realize," said Mr. Lasker, "that the regularity and volume of their daily wage is, in a measure, as dependent on the establishment of an American merchant marine as is the continuity of employment and the wage of the dock worker in Baltimore or San Francisco, there can be no assured hope that the flag of the United States will be maintained as it should be on the seven seas. Sound economics accept as fundamental that national prosperity is based on continuity of employment at wages consonant with American standards of living.

"When surpluses accumulate, prices are demoralized and employment ends until the excess has been consumed.

"Generally speaking, the last 10 per cent of production makes the market and it is this last 10 per cent that we must insure disposal of to customers in foreign lands. Except with a merchant marine under our own control there can be no assurance of these essential markets."

The 16 weeks of work by the present board, he said, "have accomplished only a mere beginning, but a real beginning of the foundation upon which a substantial structure of accomplishment, we hope, may in good time be erected."

SENATE VOTES PANAMA CANAL FREE FOR U. S.

Borah Measure Exempting American Coastwise Vessels From Paying Tols Passes by 47 to 37.

Despite the most solemn warnings that it was voting to violate the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the senate Monday passed the Borah bill exempting American coastwise shipping from payment of Panama canal tolls. The vote was 47 yeas to 37 nays.

The house, to which the measure now goes, will be the scene of the real battle over this proposed discrimination contrary to the treaty agreement to give the ships of all nations the use of the canal on equal terms. In the house, however, the bill probably will be permitted to sleep until after the conclusion of the conference on the limitation of armament, in which the United States desires the support of Great Britain and other nations which protested in 1912, and are prepared to protest again against violation of the treaty.

Party lines were completely obliterated and some curious political paradoxes were revealed in the final roll call on the bill. Senator Lodge, Republican, voted against the measure, notwithstanding the Republican platform declaration and President Harding's warm approval of the free toll plank. On the other hand, Senator Underwood, Democratic leader, registered his vote in favor of the bill. The Republicans divided 35 in favor of the bill and 17 against it. The Democrats cast 12 votes for the bill and 20 against it.

Here is the way the senate lined up on the passage of the bill:

For the Bill.

REPUBLICANS: Ball, Borah, Calder, Cameron, Capper, Cummins, Curtis, Edge, Elkins, Fernald, Freylinghuysen, France, Gooding, Harreld, Johnson, Kellogg, Ladd, La Follette, Lenroot, McNary, Moses, Newberry, Nicholson, Norbeck, Oddie, Page, Penrose, Poindexter, Shortridge, Smoot, Sutherland, Townsend, Watson (Ind.), Weller, Willis—35.

DEMOCRATS: Ashhurst, Broussard, Harrison, Kendrick, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Shields, Stanley, Underwood, Walsh (Mass.), Walsh (Mont.).—12.

Against the Bill.

REPUBLICANS: Brandagee, Colt, Dillingham, Ernst, Hale, Kenyon, Keyes, Lodge, McCormick, McCumber, McKinley, Nelson, New, Spencer, Sterling, Wadsworth, Warren—17.

DEMOCRATS: Caraway, Culberson, Fletcher, Glass, Harris, Heflin, Hitchcock, Jones, King, McKellar, Myers, Overman, Pittman, Pomerene, Simmons, Smith, Trammell, Watson (Ga.), Williams—20.

The passage of the bill, so far as the senate is concerned, completely undoes what President Wilson accomplished in 1914, when he frankly repudiated the free tolls plank of the Democratic platform of 1912 and after one of the most spectacular parliamentary contests ever waged in the capitol obtained the repeal of the free tolls clause of the Panama canal act.

The text of the bill follows:

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that hereafter no tolls shall be levied upon vessels passing through the Panama canal engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States.

"Section 2. That Section 1 or an act entitled 'An act to amend Section of an act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection and operation of the Panama canal and the sanitation and government of the canal zone, approved Aug. 24, 1912,' which said amendatory act was passed and approved June 15, 1914, be, and the same is hereby repealed."

Few Changes in Individual Votes.

Among the senators who voted on the tolls question in 1914 and again Monday few changes were recorded. Senator Dillingham of Vermont and Senator Warren of Wyoming, both Republicans, favored free tolls when the issue was brought to a vote in 1914,but they voted against the Borah bill. Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, a member of the house in 1914, voted against free tolls then, but he supported the Borah bill.

Four hours of animated debate preceded the roll call. The arguments were strikingly similar to those of 1914. Virtually the only new contention raised in the discussion was that it would be unwise for the United States to press the tolls issue at this time because it might add a new complication to the armament conference and injure the prospect for an international arms limitation agreement.

COURT MAY HAVE TO SETTLE BEER ISSUE

Republican and Democratic senators who have waged a long and determined fight against the "anti-beer bill" declare they will be satisfied if they only succeed in fixing public attention upon the Fourth amendment to the United States constitution.

When they started their fight against indiscriminate search and seizure by prohibition agents they were aware they faced overwhelming odds in the "dry" majority of congress, which has seldom failed to heed the demands of the Anti-Saloon league for the tightening of prohibition restrictions about the American people.

But their real purpose, they say, was to begin an agitation that would remind the American people that there is such a thing as the Fourth amendment still in existence, despite the fact that even long before these Volstead days it was frequently ignored in prohibition enforcement in "dry" states and communities.

Senator Sterling (R.) of South Dakota, and other "dry" leaders of congress contend there is nothing in the search and seizure provision they have written into the anti-beer bill which is in conflict with the spirit or the letter of the Fourth amendment. Their opponents argue otherwise, and the controversy will doubtless end in the courts, as many disputes over prohibition enforcement invariably do.

The Stanley amendment, sponsored by Senator Stanley (D.) of Kentucky, and adopted by the senate unanimously, even Senator Sterling agreeing to accept it, was expected to prevent indiscriminate "raids" upon the home and personal property by the prohibition "police," unless they could show "probable cause" or were armed with warrants. It was merely intended to bind them strictly to the restrictions clearly imposed upon search and seizure by the Fourth amendment.

Drys Hard to Please.

But the "dry" forces rose up against the senate's unanimous action and demanded the rejection of the Stanley amendment when the anti-beer bill was sent to conference. Even a substitute amendment proposed by Representative Volstead (R.) of Minnesota, whose name the prohibition enforcement act bears, which was adopted by the house by a decisive vote of 120 to 55, didn't suit the "bone-drys."

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon league, even found himself in the uncomfortable position of being bitterly criticized by some of the "extremists" in his own organization for permitting the house to adopt Volstead's amendment. Volstead was himself assailed on the house floor by some "dry" spokesmen for fathering a proposition which he admitted would, by its limitation of search and seizure, probably permit home brew not intended for sale.

Extremely "dry" house members clamored for authorization of prohibition agents to turn the home inside out and to prevent a drop of alcoholic liquor from being made or used within it. Representative Fields (D.) of Kentucky, an avowed "bone-dry," sought to limit the protection of the home by causing the manufacture of liquor to be made sufficient reason for the issuance of a search warrant against a dwelling regardless of the question of intent to sell. Field's proposal was beaten by a vote of 96 to 54.

Then Wheeler, spokesman and lobbyist for the Anti-Saloon league, slipped into the room in which the senate and house conferees were meeting. Whereupon Senator Ashurst (D) of Arizona, one of the senate conferees, "bolted" the conference with the declaration that he would agree to the Stanley amendment or nothing. His departure left the "bone-drys" in control of the conference, and they promptly tossed both the senate and house amendments into the nearest waste basket.

WATCHA LIKE?

Read what these people like best in The Blade and then write to the editor and tell him what you prefer.

I. H. Gruesbeck, Muncie, Ind.—"I like the fashion department and the stories, also the Household page, Answers to Questions and the general news."

Emma J. Taber, Genesis, Tenn.—"I like the entire paper too well to express in words. One part is just as good as the other. In some respects I prefer the Merry-Go-Round. The Blade is a newspaper that is worth $10 a year."

Mrs. M. T. Mason.—"Every page is the best. The paper is clean and reliable. We are not afraid to have our children read it."

W. F. Chittenden, Lansing, Mich.—"I like the Sunday school lessons by Mr. Ellis. They are worth the price of the paper."

James A. Smith, Newton Falls, N. Y.—"I prefer Walt Mason's prose poems. Keep him on the job."

BOURGEOIS DESERTIONS DISHEARTEN FASCISTI

The Fascisti organization at Florence, one of the most active in Italy, has issued a manifesto announcing its intention to quit the political struggle, according to a Florence dispatch to the London Times. This action is taken because of "the indifference of the ungrateful bourgeoise, which failed to display mourning and close shops after the recent Fascisti losses at Modena."

Prince Reds' Victim

The reason for the suicide of Prince Lobanoff Rostonsky was revealed when it became known that two Bolshevik agents had followed him to Paris from Russia and robbed him of his entire fortune.

ORCHID SHOES

Mary Garden Orders Dozen Pairs Ingrained With Petals of Costly Flowers.

The most expensive shoes ever made will be worn by Mary Garden when she returns to the United States Oct. 15.

A new process for ingraining the petals of orchids and other real flowers in patent leather is applied to them. The effect was so exquisite that Miss Garden ordered a dozen pairs.

Marshall Visits White House, but Not to Get Job

Former Vice President Thomas R. Marshall called at the White House recently to pay his respects to the new administration as a private citien out of a job and NOT looking for one.

Mr. Marshall was particular to emphasize that he should not be classed with the "lame ducks."

"I have supreme contempt," said the former vice president to a group outside the door of the President's office, "for a man who lies around like a dead cock in a pit and waits for the man who knocks him out to use a hypodermic syringe to inject new life in him."

Mr. Marshall, who was passing through Washington on a lecture tour, declared his present occupation was "exchanging old stuff for new money," and that he was enjoying it thoroughly.

The former vice president said his talk with President Harding was largely about old-time associations in the senate, adding that he had "no advice to give and no axe to grind." He emerged from the President's office just as the cabinet was assembling for their regular session, and when told that Vice President Coolidge had just entered the cabinet room, he followed to shake hands with him.

AMBASSADOR COLLIER PLEASING TO CHILEANS

The addresses exchanged by William M. Collier, the new American ambassador to Chile, and President Alessandri, when Mr. Collier presented his credentials, continue to be commented on by Chilean newspapers.

"Mr. Collier's address," declared La Nacion, "contained a comprehensive expression of the aims of the new administration of the United States. In it may be found a sincere echo of sentiments held by Chileans."

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

LESS THAN a month now until the big conference opens at Washington. Let nobody get the idea that it is to bring about the disarmament of all the nations of the earth. Not all the squabbling powers will be persuaded to throw away their guns. It is to be a conference aiming to bring about a limitation of armaments. If that can be accomplished it will amount to a great deal. It would put an end to the costly rivalry in building navies, and great naval powers would stop striving to outdo each other. If no more than this is accomplished great good will have been done.

No Minor Task.

The undertaking is not going to be easy. Some of the representatives of other nations will come to Washington with the hope of bargaining. They will not come thrilled with a great moral emotion. They'll want to do some "hoss tradin'." Men who understand the methods of European diplomats in international conferences are not full to overflowing with hope.

Frank H. Simonds, who understands the European diplomat's mind as well as any American can, believes the American representatives in the conference are going to face this necessity of bargaining. If they refuse, they may not go far. If he is right, then the Washington government's representatives will be in much the same fix as Mr. Wilson was in at Versailles.

France Will Want Guarantees.

"France has indicated that she is prepared to discuss the reduction of her armed forces on land, provided only that we are willing to give new vitality to Mr. Wilson's undertaking to send American troops to the defense of French integrity, if there shall be another unprovoked German attack. But if we do not agree to such a condition then France is plainly out of the discussion of land disarmament."

That would put us in almost exactly the same position we would now be in had we joined the league of nations. It is pretty safe to say there will be no guarantees of that kind. Such guarantees have been overwhelmingly repudiated at the polls. The people have had a "solemn referendum" on that question.

What the Washington government is aiming at is peace. What a lot of European nations have in mind is provision for the eventuality of war.

But the conference may succeed in bringing about a limit to naval building, provided an agreement can be reached that will satisfy Japan. That would make it worth the pains that have been taken to call it. If more is accomplished the achievement will be worth an extra hallelujah.

Imperialism Dies Hard.

Now and then there comes out of Germany a sign that the former kaiser's old crowd of gold-braided intimates still cling to the notion that they may get a chance to swing back into power. Imperialism dies hard. The German brand has been kicking for three years.

Too much activity may result some day in the banishment of the whole Hohenzollern outfit.

It is the custom of the old crowd to nag the people in hard luck and direct their minds to the better times they had under the royal regime.

This nagging custom is not confined to Germany. The "outs" always like to revert to the failures of the "ins," but always taking care not to remind the unfortunate one who is responsible for disturbed conditions.

A Poor Little Joke.

We saw the story recently of a man who had turned his pockets inside out and called men to see "the new Harding badge." It was a poor little joke, but good enough to get a laugh from those who saw the performance.

The German imperialists who find men complaining of the almost worthless mark could easily refer to it as the badge of the new republic. The old kaiser's cohorts and the American who turned his pockets inside out do not assume that the men who are supposed to laugh have sense enough to understand who is responsible for the cheap mark in Germany and for the empty pockets in America.

The Individual Failure.

It is pathetically true that the man who is in hard luck looks around for somebody upon whom to put the responsibility. The individual failure rarely blames himself. If the community, the town or state is not at fault it must be the federal government.

When a man is on his uppers he is ripe for the demagogue, or becomes a new victim for the Red agitator, the fellow who is out to destroy all governments.

We have heard men complain bitterly that the American government never did anything for them when, as a matter of fact, it had done everything it could for them. It gave them opportunity and protected them in all their legitimate undertakings.

The government can't keep a man from mortgaging his home to buy an auto. It did not try to prevent him from buying a $15 silk shirt in the fat days and it cannot provide him with a cotton shirt in the lean days.

Our government is the best on earth, and yet it cannot make a man thrifty or fill his head with common sense.

MARION PLANS HOTEL NAMED FOR PRESIDENT

A campaign has been started to build a hotel in Marion, Ohio, to be named in honor of President Harding.

Pumps Moonshine Into House From Underground Tank

Police have discovered a well of whisky in a residential section of Knoxville, Tenn. A small copper pipe from a copper tank sunk 10 feet under ground enabled the owner to keep a supply of moonshine whisky on tap at all hours. The whisky was forced through a faucet by a hand pump. The outfit was confiscated and the owner arraigned in police court.

COMMERCE BODY WANTS TO KEEP ARMY ON RHINE

National Chamber of Commerce Committee Opposes Withdrawal of Yankees From Germany.

"Keep the United States army on the Rhine," is the admonition of a special committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, recently returned from a careful survey of economic, industrial and political conditions in Europe.

Unless the 14,000 troops now constituting the U. S. army of occupation remain longer in Germany, the committee's report says, Germans may get the idea that the United States has parted with the allies, the French army will take our place, hatred between France and Germany will be intensified, the prospect of Germany making further indemnity payments lessened and the chances of the present German government being overthrown increased.

President Harding, through Senator Lodge, has let it be known that he will order the American troops sent home as soon as the senate ratifies the treaty with Germany and the formal exchange of credentials takes place.

France to Take Part.

"It should be remembered," the report says, "that under the terms of the armistice, the allied armies occupied the bank of the Rhine to prevent the renewal of the war by Germany, to insure her disarmament and the payment of the indemnity. The United States assumed its part of this work in common with the armies of the other countries.

"If the United States army is withdrawn in its entirety the important section it controls undoubtedly will have to be occupied by French troops. France would then be obliged to maintain forces along the entire length of the line, with the exception of the short sectors where the British and Belgians are in control.

"The feeling between the German and French peoples is intense. After long delays and many evasions by Germany, France forced upon that country the realization that she was prepared to occupy as much of Germany as was necessary to insure compliance with the disarmament provisions of the peace treaty and the payment of the indemnity.

"French action has been vigorous and it is apparent that during recent months the hatred which attaches particularly to the French army has not diminished. If the American forces on the Rhine are now taken away and the French administration necessarily extended, a great modifying influence will be removed and the possibilities of further trouble increased."

For Solid Line.

The report adds that the American soldiers in Germany are well cared for and satisfied to remain there as long as the government believes it necessary.

The United States, the committee declares, should see that this nation presents a solid front with the allies in demanding that Germany make good in the matter of reparations. It recommends, moreover, that the United States participate actively in the work of the reparations commission and other interallied bodies dealing with economic and financial questions and urges that for the purpose of aiding in this work there be formed an international commission of business men.

STINNES' HAND SEEN IN MEX.

German Financier Reported Backing Big Colonizing Scheme in Republic.

Hugo Stinnes, the German industrial and financial magnate, is turning his attention to Mexico and is reported to be behind a gigantic colonization scheme in that country.

Luis Huller, Jr., who has just succeeded in having a $20,000,000 land concession to a group of Americans declared invalid, is understood to have either the backing of Herr Stinnes or a German group close to the Stinnes interests.

Herr Stinnes is said to have had agents in Mexico for several weeks engaged in acquiring rich timber and mineral lands.

The land concession that was invalidated through Mr. Huller's efforts had been granted many years ago to James R. Garfield, son of former President Garfield of the United States; Nelson Rhoades of Los Angeles; Oliver M. Stafford of Cleveland and E. J. Marshall of El Paso. The land lies in the states of Chihuahua and Sonora and is known as the Palomas Hacienda.

A condition was that colonists were to settle on the land but the Americans claimed revolutions prevented colonization.

Turns Night Into Day

New Lamp Has No Wick, No Chimney, No Odor, Most Brilliant Light Known.

A new lamp which experts agree gives the most powerful home light in the world, is the latest achievement of W. H. Hoffstot, 443 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. This remarkable new lamp beats gas or electricity—gives more light than three hundred candles, eighteen ordinary lamps or ten brilliant electric lights, and costs only one cent a night, a blessing to every home on farm or in small town. It is absolutely safe and gives universal satisfaction. A child can carry it. It is the ambition of Mr. Hoffstot to have every home, store, hall or church enjoy the increased comfort of this powerful, pleasing, brilliant, white light and he will send one of his new lamps on free trial to any reader of the Weekly Blade who writes him. He wants one person in each locality to whom he can refer new customers. Take advantage of his free offer. Agents wanted. Write him today.

Advertisement

Ouch!!

TEDDY'S WAR DIARY SHOWS SUPPLY SERVICE BREAKDOWN

A terse history of the Spanish-American war, as seen through the eyes of its most famous participant, came to light recently when Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt presented the former president's war diary to the Roosevelt Memorial association.

The diary is a record of experiences and impressions made up of laconic entries, some historical, some critical.

Shafts of characteristic pointedness were aimed at the "stupidity of the ordnance department." While the Colonel recorded the belief that in the war department there was "no management at all."

The diary is a small pocket volume and contained notes in pencil and ink. No part of it has ever been published before.

Favors Wood as Chief

Some of the most characteristic entries follow:

"May 6, 1898—Commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Volunteer Cavalry. Wood as colonel, by my choice.

"May 7—The delays and stupidity of the ordnance department surpass belief. The quartermaster's department is better but bad. The commissary department is good. There is no management whatever in the war department. Against a good nation we should be helpless.

"May 21—The blunders and delays of the ordnance bureau surpass belief. They express us stuff we don't need, and send us the rifles by slow freight. There is no head, no energy, no intelligence in the War department.

"May 24—Quota nearly filled. It is astonishing how rapidly we have armed, mounted and drilled these men. Wood's power of work and executive capacity are wonderful.

"May 30—Railway system tends to break down. Interminable delay; no proper facilities for unloading horses, to rest, water, or feed, etc., etc.

"June 3—Reached Tampa in morning. Railway system in wildest confusion, it took us 12 hours to get into camp with our baggage.

Confusion Beyond Words

"June 5—No words can paint the confusion. No head; a breakdown of both the railroad and military systems of the country.

"June 6—No plans; no staff officers; no instructions to us. Each officer finds out for himself and takes his chances. We are doing as well as the regular regiments. Have very light baggage.

"June 8—Told to go aboard transport. Worst confusion yet. No allotment of transports; no plans; utter confusion.

"June 20—Reached Santiago.

"June 22—Landed.

"June 23—Marched.

"June 24—Fight—Las Guasimas We drove enemy in fine shape. Lost 60 men, killed and wounded, 20 slight.

Commands in Action

"July 1—Rose at 4. Big battle. Commanded regiment. Held extreme front of firing line.

"July 3—Truce at noon. Spanish fleet destroyed.

"July 4—Truce. Mismanagement horrible. No head to army.

"July 10—Bombardment again.

"July 13—Truce again. Shifted camp a mile to extend lines. Heaviest rains yet, at night.

"July 17—Surrender at Santiago.

"July 18—Shifted camp to foothills. One-half of men of my regiment dead or disabled by wounds or sickness."

Mrs. Roosevelt also presented the association with the spectacle case and manuscript of an address, pierced by a bullet aimed at Roosevelt in Milwaukee in 1912. It was from this manuscript that Roosevelt a half hour later read his campaign speech with the assassin's bullet still imbedded in his body.

EBONY EGGS?

Scientists Play Put and Take With Germ Plasms; Black-Skinned Chicken Pops Into World.

A chicken, black skinned from drumsticks to neck, has been developed at the Carnegie institution's experimental evolution station at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

The bird popped into the world while scientists were playing put and take with chromosomes, germ plasms whose change in number and shape is held responsible by biologists for racial coloring.

The dusky chick is not easily distinguishable from an ordinary white skinned sister, for it is fully clothed in regulation feathers. By lifting these feathers, however, the skin is revealed, jet black, warranted not to run.

New Hurdle for Motorists

Yorkshire, England, towns have started a crusade to compel every motorist to take a medical examination before getting a license.

POLITICIANS ARE IMPLICATED IN BOOZE SCANDAL

Prohibition Chief Probing Accusations Regarding Issuance of Irregular Whisky Permits.

A searching inquiry is being conducted into serious accusations in connection with alleged irregular and illegal issuance of permits for the release from bonded warehouses of huge amounts of whisky and other liquor.

For weeks the scandal has been brewing and now a complete airing is threatened unless powerful influences are brought to bear to suppress the facts in connection with an investigation involving the federal prohibition director of an eastern state and seizure by Philadelphia police of several hundred cases of whisky taken from a bonded warehouse near Pittsburgh.

Two Ohio politicians, one of them a former state officer, are said to have been instrumental in obtaining permits for the release of this liquor on representations that they were "close" to President Harding and have a "stand in" with Prohibition Commissioner Haynes and other administration officials at Washington.

These Ohioans are alleged to have received a "fee" of $10,000 for their work and to have pulled down large sums in several other cases.

Commissioner Haynes is making a personal investigation of the operations of these men as well as others who have been cashing in on their alleged pull with powers that be at the national capital, and has declared his purpose to make a complete exposure.

He is backed in this stand by President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty.

Devious Methods Charged.

Rumors have been increasing lately concerning the huge sums and devious methods employed by wholesale liquor dealers and others to get possession of the large stocks of whisky still stored in warehouses.

Stories have been circulated daily concerning the political influences brought to bear on officials in the prohibition commissioner's office and the state prohibition directors to issue the required permits.

In the case of the whisky seized by the police in Philadelphia, it was found that the permit for its removal from the Pittsburgh warehouse had been issued in an irregular way by the prohibition director of an adjoining state. The motor truck in which this booze was being transported broke down in Philadelphia, thus falling into the hands of police.

The truck drivers showed their permits but, owing to the irregularity, the state director who issued the permits denied they were genuine. The resulting investigation brought about the suspension of the director and discovery of the connection of the Ohioans with the case.

Commissioner Haynes is said to have been amazed when the facts were laid before him and to have declared he would prbe to the bottom regardless of who might be hurt.

Responsible administration heads are convinced that unless the whole mess is cleaned up, and that speedily, an explosion may occur later with damaging political consequences.

Influences meanwhile are being exerted designed to hush up the scandal and prevent, if possible, any publicity concerning the investigation and the findings.

They will not succeed if Commissioner Haynes prevails in his declared purpose.

Bolshevik Massacre

Following an unsuccessful revolt at Astrakhan against Bolshevik rule, 300 citizens were massed on the bridge over the river and shot to death by machine gun fire.

To War on Profiteers

Col. Guy D. Goff, of Wisconsin, son of former Senator Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, recently appointed by President Harding as assistant to the attorney general of the United States and assigned to prosecute all war time profiteering cases before the department of justice. Col. Goff was in France on Gen. Pershing's staff, was general counsel and a member of the United States shipping board, and as United States district attorney for Wisconsin, had charge of all the famous graft cases of that state.

U. S. WILL DROP 5,000 CLERKS

Brown Also Plans Changes That Will Save Every Year $11,500,000.

About 5,000 clerks will be eliminated from the federal payroll in Washington by the work of the joint reorganization committee, headed by the President's personal representative, Walter F. Brown of Toledo.

These 5,000 employes will be dropped as a result of bureau consolidation and elimination of duplicated work and will mean a saving to the government of approximately $11,500,000 annually. A much greater saving will be effected in the more efficient transaction of public business, but this amount cannot be estimated.

The idea behind the work of the committee is not entirely to see how many clerks can be eliminated, but to so co-ordinate the work of the various branches of the government as to make it possible to do more work. While the administration is desirous of saving as much money as possible by doing away with surplus employes, the figures show that should every federal employe in the District of Columbia, be eliminated from the payrolls, the total sum of money saved would be only about three per cent of the total money spent, or approximately $150,000,000 in the administration of the federal government annually.

The biggest saving, a preliminary survey of the reorganization committee shows, will be in the establishment of a centralized purchasing office and the standardization of government supplies. It has been found that even in the same department several filing systems are in vogue, all of them requiring different equipment and special trained personnel.

Another large saving can be effected in the centralization of office space it is believed. More than 50 different buildings in Washington are rented by the government to carry on governmental activities. The same conditions exist in other large cities and it is the plan of the reorganization committee to have the government own its own building in each city, sufficiently large to house all the governmental activities in that place. Aside from the amount of money spent in rent, the time wasted in transmitting mail, messages and traveling from one office to another for consultation cost the government millions of dollars a year.

Under the present system the government not only pays rent, but must pay the state the same amount of taxes as an individual property owner, which are included in the rent. This amounts to an average of 3 per cent of the total rental. It is pointed out that the government in normal times can borrow money at three per cent, erect its own building, and without the outlay of any capital at all, in a few years own its own building.

Dares Death to Save Hope Chest From Fire

While dense clouds of smoke poured from the windows of her home and flames licked around the eaves, Miss Gladys Clark of Cincinnati, braved all the terrors of fire and dashed to the third floor of the house to save her cherished "hope chest."

Her friends had no warning of what she was about to do. Too late to prevent the risk which she took, they could only follow and offer what aid they could.

With never a thought save for the treasure around which every girl weaves her fondest dreams, Miss Clark shut her eyes to the perils ahead and plunged through blinding smoke toward her goal.

A moment later she appeared tugging the chest. A cheer went up from the crowd that had gathered.

FLASHLESS GUNPOWDER WILL BE GIVEN TEST

Flashless gunpowder, making possible night firing without illumination, one of the recent developments of the army ordnance corps, will be demonstrated at the third annual meeting of the Army Ordnance association at the Aberdeen proving ground. Since the invention and use of smokeless powder, experts have been working to prevent spotting at night. It is said this has been accomplished.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

Colonel Charles R. Forbes, director of the veterans' bureau, in a report to President Harding charges that 30,000 crippled heroes are being exploited in "mushroom" vocational training institutions and farmed out to sweatshops by the government.

Chief Justice Taft told the senate judiciary committee, in urging the creation of 18 new federal judgeships, that he believed violations of the prohibition law would greatly increase.

Democratic members of the senate finance committee, in a minority report on the tax revision bill, declared it failed to provide for simplification and equalization of the income and corporation taxes or repeal of obnoxious taxes and that it would relieve the corporations and ultra rich of hundreds of millions in taxes, which would be shifted to the shoulders of the masses.

President Harding, in an official appeal, called upon the nation to mobilize to provide jobs for the jobless and otherwise meet the needs of the army of unemployed, that a Winter of widespread distress may be avoided. He issued a public request to governors and mayors to form organizations and take other steps recommended by the unemployment conference.

Senate leaders have been given to understand by President Harding that he expects the legislative program to be carried out without consideration of an adjournment date.

Republican senators continue to offer amendments to the tax bill. A number of amendments to the house bill were considered, but action was deferred on the controversial questions.

Twenty-five importers met with James B. Reynolds, formerly assistant secretary of the treasury, who has been given charge of the treasury's investigation of American values of imported goods in connection with pending tariff legislation.

William Howard Taft took the oath as chief justice of the supreme court at the reconvening of the court Fall term.

An improvement in employment conditions is indicated in the monthly reports of the United States employment service made public.

The Borah bill exempting American coastwise shipping from payment of Panama canal tolls was opposed by Senator Colt of Rhode Island, and advocated by Senator Calder of New York in debate on the measure in the senate.

Early approval by the house ways and means committee of the administration bill giving the treasury authority to refund foreign loans appeared probable following the appearance before the committee of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

Secretary of War Weeks has announced that promotions in the army to the rank of brigadier general in the future will be based on merit.

President and cabinet members will march in the procession with body of the unknown soldier from the capitol to the National cemetery at Arlington, Nov. 11.

Holland, Belgium and Portugal formally invited by Secretary Hughes to participate in the discussions of the November conference. Programs of various nations shown.

Suggestions by Republican senators that emergency legislation be enacted dealing with the foreign exchange situation for the period prior to enactment of the permanent tariff bill were disapproved by Chairman Fordney, house ways and means committee.

Active American participation in Europe's economic stabilization and rehabilitation recommended by a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, just returned from abroad.

After Jan. 1, 1922, it will be unlawful for an officer or director of one railroad company to hold a similar position in another without sanction of the federal regulating body.

Former Vice President Marshall says that everywhere he goes formulas for making "hootch" are showered on him. He estimates that his collection numbers 400 recipes, also that he has not had a drink in 30 years. He denied that he is lecturing and explained that he would like a job as receiver for a railroad, any little one would do.

EARTH EMERGING FROM SPELL OF METEOROLOGICAL MUMPS

Heat Waves, Droughts, Earthquakes, Tidal Waves, Cloud-Bursts and Other Unusual Disturbances Leave Patient Shaky; Recovery Likely.

The old spheroid known as the earth is emerging from what some human diagnosticians might call a severe attack of meteorological mumps. It has been accompanied by an intermittent fever, manifested in a world wide heat wave of unusual length and intensity. In spite of crises and relapses—earthquakes, tidal waves, cloudbursts, typhoons, waterspouts, hailstorms, floods and hurricanes in many widely separated parts from Kamtchatka to Cape Horn and from Guam to Guadalupe—the doctors are confident the patient will recover.

Meanwhile, the United States for the last year has been suffering chiefly from an excess of high temperature and a deficiency of moisture, a condition unprecedented in the fifty years' history of the weather bureau. From January 1, to September 22, last, the temperature of New York city, which is typical of the country, has shown an aggregate excess of warmth of 9.60 degrees above normal while there has been a shortage of 6.71 inches in rainfall. The greatest amount of September precipitation was in 1882, when more than 14½ inches fell and the least for that month occurred two years later with only fifteen hundredths of an inch.

Temperature Above Normal.

Some time before the present phenomenon, the nine months period beginning in October, 1918, and ending in July, 1919, the average monthly temperature was 2.71 degrees above normal and this was a record until sun spots, sea bottom upheavals or other hypothetical causes sent the mercury still higher. The highest average temperature ever recorded in this country for the month of March, weather officials say, was 48.3 in March, 1921.

The average temperature for April, 1921—55 degrees—was the warmest for that month in half a century; May and June were not unusual, but July broke all records for the preceding 11 years. A curious freak of the weather in America for the week ending Sept. 22 was that, while every section of the country from Bismarck, N. D., to Halifax, and from Phoenix, Ariz., to Miami, Fla., was suffering from abnormally high temperatures, large areas in Wyoming, Montana, Oregon and Nevada were having freezing nights.

Whether the world-wide heat wave is due to some terrible paroxysm of nature, such as volcanic action in some remote region of the earth or seismic upheaval in the depths of some unknown sea, or whether it is due to sun spots or some other cause, is entirely problematical. It is only as recently as last Dec. 16 that scientists were cudgeling their brains to solve the mystery of an earthquake estimated to have been "2,800 miles from Washington." A few days later news came of an earthquake in far-off Kan-Su province, China, four times that distance, in which 2,000 persons perished. The explanation given was that there probably had occurred two distinct shocks, each widely separated, and from that day to this seismologists speak of the "lost" earthquake. The present temperatures may be due to it.

To Rough Usage.

It is a fact, however, that whatever the cause, this terrestial ball has been subjected of late to rough usage, notwithstanding that the war is over. A glance back at some of the recent disasters and natural phenomena shows the following:

Two million Koreans starving in Manuchuria owing to drought-ruined crops. Three hundred buildings wrecked and many killed by hail storm and waterspout at Baez, Cuba. Three volcanoes, Villarica, Llaima and Lanin, spout flames more than a thousand feet from craters.

Drought kills fish in river Seine and France suffers most severe drought in 47 years. Rhine and Moselle rivers do great damage in highest flood in 136 years. Cloudburst and hail storm damage Rome, Italy.

Mt. Vesuvius shows activity and earthquake shock is felt from Leghorn to Lake Lugano. Italian destroyers carry inhabitants to safety as volcano Stromboli resumes activity. Damage of several million drachmas done in Greece by severe hail storms. Earth-slide blocks Corinth canal.

Cyclone devastates three towns in Haiti. Volcano Kilauea in Hawaii spouts immense fountains of lava. Activity of the volcano Popocatepetl in Mexico increasing. Earthquake shakes Vera Cruz and four other cities. Lightning strikes oil wells, causing millions of dollars damage, in Tampico and other districts. Mexicans pray to "water goddess" to end drought.

Volcano Colima, in Jalisco, is in eruption. Many lives lost in waterspout which destroyed part of Tangier, Morocco. Volcano Masaya, in Nicaragua, in eruption. Typhoon and floods in Philippines, and especially on the island of Luzon, do great damage. Six new craters opened in Mt. Izalco, Salvador. Waterspout in Maia-Doura province of Spain damages crops and villages. Heat in the Alps causes glaciers to shrink and nine mountain climbers are killed.

Seventy-five tornadoes which sweep southern United States. Flood inundates Pueblo, causing $10,000,000 property loss. Forty-seven perish in San Antojio, Texas, flood.

One consolation of the freak weather, however, is the prospect of an "open winter."

Rheumatism Is Best Treated Internally Through the Blood

Medical science now recognizes that the ailment we call rheumatism is often caused by impurities in the blood which manifest their presence by those aches and pains which torture so many sufferers. Though outside, rubbed-on treatments may relieve the pain for a time, they do not cleanse the blood and remove the cause of the trouble.

For lasting relief, you should take a good alterative blood remedy, which will counteract the effects of a circulation full of impurities. Such a remedy is S.S.S., the old reliable vegetable medicine that has been used with great success in thousands of rheumatic cases over a period of more than fifty years.

Get S.S.S. from your druggist today—right now—and start taking it at once. Then if you will write us a history of your individual case, we will gladly give you without cost special expert medical advice. Address Chief Medical Advisor, 835 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Georgia.

USED 50 YEARS S.S.S. FOR RHEUMATISM AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

LOSSES in earnings of workers throughout the country during the past fiscal year due to involuntary idleness were put at more than $6,500,000,000 in an estimate prepared by economic experts of the national conference on unemployment.

Appointment of John Barton Payne, former secretary of the interior and chairman of the shipping board, as chairman of the central committee of the American Red Cross, has been announced at the White House. He succeeds Dr. Livingston Farrand, who has resigned.

Weakness in the transverse girders of the dirigible ZR-2 had been revealed long before the fatal flight, when two score British and American air sailors were killed, the coroner at Hull, England, declared in summarizing testimony given at the inquest.

To open the way for improvement in Ohio highways, the state public utilities commission has ordered a reduction to the basis of rates in effect on August 25, 1920, of rates on sand, gravel and crushed stone in Ohio.

Recent sales of waste materials and salvage property left by the troops when they evacuated Camps Meade, Maryland and Grant, Illinois, netted the government $94,-000.

The state reformatory at Ionia, Mich., was almost completely destroyed by fire with a loss of nearly half a million dollars. The fire is thought to have been caused by defective wiring.

Lieutenant John A. MacReady and Congressman Roy Fitzgerald of Ohio were slightly injured when the airplane in which they were riding was forced to land at Keyser, W. Va. They were on their way to Washington from Dayton, when the machine was wrecked.

France is insured reparations payments and Germany is given means to avoid bankruptcy through the agreement signed by representatives of the two nations at Wiesbaden. The agreement will permit Germany to pay thee quivalent of seven billion gold marks in the next five years.

MEETINGS that may eventually develop into a "peace conference" for the settlement of disputes that have brought the railroads of the country to the verge of a general strike, will be held in Chicago on October 14. Executives representing the leading railroads of the United States will meet there on that date.

John Storey, who in April, 1920, became premier of New South Wales, died on October 5. He was for many years a labor leader in Australia.

It is announced that Emperor Yoshihito of Japan cannot recover from the illness which has long incapacitated him. This was the first announcement concerning the emperor's health in many months.

Thirty bankers, financiers and business men indicted by the special grand jury in Omaha probing the "financial scandals" which are said to have resulted in nearly a billion dollar loss to investors, have fled to Mexico, Cuba and other points outside the United States.

Sir Ernest Shackleton and his party on board the vessel Quest, made port at Lisbon after the ship had been damaged by a heavy storm off the west coast of Portugal.

Attorney General Daugherty has endorsed the suggested investigation by congress of the Ku Klux Klan.

Major General Leonard Wood, W. Cameron Forbes and their party were received recently by the emperss of Japan.

An attempt to introduce secret diplomacy into the League of Nations was balked in the assembly last week. An attempt was made to amend Article 18, making it unnecessary to register all international agreements with the league secretariat, was defeated.

Former Chief William J. Flynn of the U. S. secret service, after 25 years with the government, has announced the organization of a private detective agency.

Invitations have gone forward to Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal to participate in the forthcoming armament and Far Eastern conference.

PREMIER BRIAND will head the French delegation to the armament conference in Washington, while Ambassador Jusserand, envoy to this country, will be his right-hand man. The premier will remain in Washington two weeks and then turn the leadership over to Jusserand.

Nineteen persons lost their lives in the collision of two suburban trains in the tunnel leading to the St. Lazare railroad station at Paris. The accident is attributed to the failure of a signal or a mistake in working the signal.

The Chinese reply to Japan's proposals concerning Shantung has been transmitted to the Japanese minister at Peking.

It has been tentatively decided by the British cabinet to appoint six British delegates to the Washington conference, representing both Canada and Australia as well as the British empire as a whole.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa has informed President Harding that he could not consider at the present time acceptance of the federal judgeship of the northern Iowa district.

Charles P. McCrory of Kentucky has been selected as chairman of the interstate commerce commission for a term ending December 21, 1922.

Prof. Ricardo Zanella, leader of the Fiuman party, has been elected president of the new independent state of Fiume by the constitutional assembly.

The German government is renewing its efforts to apprehend the leaders of the Kapp revolution who since March, 1920, have succeeded in evading arrest.

Greece is sounding Great Britain with a view to bringing about a peace conference with Turkish Nationalists either in London or Consantinople. Great Britain has maintained an attitude of neutrality.

The senate interstate commerce committee will reopen its investigation of the railroad situation on October 13.

Louis Crow died from wounds received in a fight at Lorena, Texas when Sheriff Buchanan attempted to stop a Ku Klux Klan parade.

SUFFERED WITH ECZEMA 5 YEARS

In Rash On Face and Hands, Itched and Burned. Cuticura Heals.

"I suffered with eczema on my face and hands. It broke out in a rash and itched and burned so that I could not sleep. I could not bear to touch my face and hands with water and they were very badly disfigured.

"The trouble lasted five years. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after I had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Edna Dailey, Paoli, Indiana.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are all you need for all toilet uses. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. B, Malden, 48, Mass. Everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

ROOSEVELT CHAIR IS GIVEN TO MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

The chair used by Theodore Roosevelt at his desk at the W... was formally presented ... dent Harding to the Roo... morial association.

The gift was received by ... mittee headed by William ... Thompson, president of the ... tion, and will be placed in the ... tion of Roosevelt memorial ... being assembled.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS

For Three Generations Have Made Child-Birth Easier By Using

MOTHER'S FRIEND

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES

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Rupture Kills 7,000 Annually

Seven thousand persons each year ... away—the burial certificates ... best, the truss is only a makeshift ... ones had neglected themselves ... merely taking care of the symptoms ... the affliction and paying no attention to ... cause. What are you doing? Are you ... feeling yourself by wearing a truss ... or whatever name you choose to ... best, the truss is only a makeshift ... pump against a collapsing wall ... be expected to act as more than ... chanical support. The binding ... tards blood circulation, thus ... ened muscles of that which ... nourishment.

But science has found a way ... truss sufferer in the land ... a FREE test right in the privacy ... home. The PLAPAO method ... ably the most scientific, ... easiest, self-treatment for rupture ... has ever known.

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Learn how to close the ... nature intended so the ... 100. Block 628, St. Louis, Mo. ... Plapao and the information ...

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The safe and sure remedy ... for 60 years. To children as ... It never fails. All druggists.

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Just send your name and address and I will send this fur scarf to you. You don't pay one penny until the fur is delivered at your door by postman. This is a wonderful opportunity to get a $9.00 scarf for $4.45. Our price is almost half. Compare it with others and see for yourself.

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A MAN FOR THE AGES

By Irving Bacheller

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Continued From Last Week.

...the beauty of the scene ...and enjoyed more the face ...kelso as he worked and ...his own house—no cabin ...mansion like that of Judge ...the village near his old ...had filled every crevice ...wall and was working ...when he heard the ...humming horses and saw ...dim in a cloud of dust, ...road again. He thought ...of Bap McNoll. It oc- ...that he would be in ...alone with those ruf- ...were coming for re- ...stepped into the door of ...and stood for a moment ...what he would best do. He ...running toward the ...was a few rods from ...door of the house, and ... He couldn't bear to ...all the rest of them ...of it. So with the sickle ...hand he stood waiting ...house and hoping they ...stop. They rode up to the ...dismounted quietly and ...their horses. There were ...who crowded into the ...McNoll in the lead.

"...young rooster, you're ...what's comin' to you,"

...faced them bravely and ...on away with his sickle. ...prepared for such emer- ...of them drew a bag of ...from his pocket and ...at Harry's head. It hit ...in the face and he stag- ...gainst the wall stunned by ...They rushed upon the boy ...pinned and bore him to the ...a little time he knew not ...passing. When he came ...hands and feet were tied ...men stood near, cursing ...gloating, while their leader, ...was draining a bottle. Sud- ...heard a voice trembling ...resentment and wet with tears

"...was from here or I'll ...dead. So help me God I'll ...if one o' you touches him ...to die."

...Bim Kelso at the window ...gun leveled at the head of ...Her face was red with ...her eyes glowed. As he ...tear welled from one of ...and trailed down the scarlet ...of her cheek. McNoll turned ...word and walked sulkily ...the back door. The others ...after him. They ran as ...they had got out of the ...left the window. In a mo- ...young men were gallop-

...came into the house sobbing ...emotion but with her head ...She stood her gun in a cor- ...spell by the helpless boy, ...crying also. Her hair fell ...face as she looked at the ...deep scarlet color made by ...long. She kissed it and held ...it against his and whis- ...don't cry. It's all over now. ...to cut these ropes."

...as if she had known and ...always. She was like a ...mother with her first child. ...She wiped his tears away ...blond, silken hair. She cut ...and he rose and stood be- ...Her face changed like

..."what a fool I've been!" she ...

..." he asked.

...and kissed you and we ...been introduced to each

...covered her eyes with her ...with bent head went out ...door.

..."I never forget that kiss as long ..." said the boy as he fol- ...her. "I'll never forget your ...your crying either."

..."How I must have looked!" she ...walking toward her pony ...was hitched to a near tree. ..."You were beautiful!" he ex-

..."away from me—I won't ...to you," she said. "Go back ...work. I'll stay here and ...watch."

...boy returned to his task ...tying up the inside walls but his ...and heart were out in the sun- ...talking with Bim. Once he ...looked out of the door and saw her ...leaning against the neck of the ...her face hidden in his mane. ...The sun was low she came to ...door and said:

..."You had better stop now and ...home."

...looked down at the ground ...replied:

..."Please, please, don't tell on me." ..."Of course not," he answered. ..."I hope you won't be afraid of ...more."

...looked up at him with a lit- ..."Do you think I'm afraid ..." she asked as if it were too ...to be thought of. She un- ...and mounted her pony but ...did not go.

..."I wish you could raise a mus- ...," he said, looking wistfully ...face.

...unfarily his hand went to ...

..."I could try," he said.

..."I can't bear to see you look so ...young; you get worse and ...every time I see you," she ...plaintively. "I want you to ...regular man right quick."

...wondered what he ought to ...presently stammered: "I— ...had to. I guess I'm more of a ...than anybody would think to ...look at me."

..."You're too young to ever fall in ...I reckon."

..."I'm not," he answered with ...

..."Have you got a razor?" she ...asked.

...

..."I reckon it would be a powerful ...if you put soap on your lip and ...shave it off with a razor. My father ...says it makes the grass grow."

...There was a moment of silence ...during which she brushed the mane ...of her pony. Then she asked tim- ...idly:

..."Do you play on the flute?"

..."No, why?"

..."I think it would break my heart. ...My Uncle Henry plays all day and ...it makes him look crazy. Do you ...like yellow hair?"

..."Yes, if it is like yours."

..."If you don't mind I'll put a ...mustache on you just—just to look ...at you every time I think of you."

..."When I think of you I put vio- ...lets in your hair," he said.

...He took a step toward her as he ...spoke and as he did so she started ...her pony. A little way off she ...checked him and said:

..."I'm sorry. There are no violets ...now."

...She rode away slowly waving her ...hand and singing with the joy of a ...bird in the springtime:

..."My sweetheart, come along ...Don't you hear the glad song ...As the notes of the nightingale flow? ...Don't you hear the fond tale ...Of the sweet nightingale ...As she sings in the valleys below— ...As she sings in the valleys below?"

...He stood looking and listening. ...The song came to him as clear and ...sweet as the notes of a vesper bell ...wandering in miles of silence.

...When it had ceased he felt his ...lip and said: "How slow the time ...passes! I'm going to get some ...shaving soap and a razor."

...That evening when Harry was ...helping Samson with the horses he ...said:

..."I'm going to tell you a secret. I ...wish you wouldn't say anything ...about it."

...Samson stood pulling the hair ...out of his card and looking very ...stern as he listened while Harry ...told of the assault upon him and ...how Bim had arrived and driven ...the rowdies away with her gun but ...he said not a word of her demon- ...stration of tender sympathy. To him ...that had clothed the whole adven- ...ture with a kind of sanctity so that ...he could not bear to have it talked ...about.

...Samson's eyes glowed with anger. ...They searched the face of the boy. ...His voice was deep and solemn ...when he said:

..."This is a serious matter. Why do ...you wish to keep it a secret?"

...The boy blushed. For a moment ...he knew not what to say. Then he ...spoke: "It ain't me so much—it's ...her," he managed to say. "She ...wouldn't want it to be talked about ...and I don't either."

...Samson began to understand. ..."She's quite a girl I guess," he said ...thoughtfully. "She must have the ...nerve of a man—I declare she ...must."

..."Yes-sir-ee! They'd 'a' got hurt if ...they hadn't gone away, that's sure," ...said Harry.

..."We'll look out for them after ...this," Samson rejoined. "The first ...time I meet that man McNoll he'll ...have to settle with me and he'll pay ...cash on the nail."

...Bim having heard of Harry's part ...in Abe's fight and of the fact that ...he was to be working alone all day ...at the new house had ridden out ...through the woods to the open ...prairie and hunted in sight of the ...new cabin that afternoon. Unwill- ...ing to confess her extreme interest ...in the boy she had said not a word ...of her brave act. It was not shame; ...it was partly a kind of rebellion ...against the tyranny of youthful ar- ...dor; it was partly the fear of ridi- ...cule.

...So it happened that the adventure ...of Harry Needles made scarcely a ...ripple on the sensitive surface of ...the village life. It will be seen, ...however, that it had started strong ...undercurrents, likely, in time, to ...make themselves felt.

...The house and barn were finished ...whereupon Samson and Harry

John Wolcott Adams

...drove to Springfield—a muddy, ...crude and growing village with ...thick woods on its north side—and ...bought furniture. Their wagon was ...loaded and they were ready to start ...for home. They were walking on ...the main street when Harry touched ...Samson's arm and whispered:

..."There's McNoll and Callyhan."

...The pair were walking a few steps ...ahead of Samson and Harry. In a ...second Samson's big hand was on ...McNoll's shoulder.

..."This is Mr. McNoll, I believe," ...said Samson.

...The other turned with a scared ...look.

..."What do you want o' me?" he ...demanded.

...Samson threw him to the ground ...with a jerk so strong and violent ...that it rent the sleeve from his ...shoulder. McNoll's companion who ...had felt the weight of Samson's ...hand and had had enough of it ...turned and ran.

..."What do ye want o' me?" Mc- ...Noll asked again as he struggled to ...free himself.

..."What do I want o' you—you ...puny little coward," said Samson, ...as he lifted the bully to his feet and ...gave him a toss and swung him ...in the air and continued to address ...him. "I'm just goin' to muss you up ...proper. If you don't say you're ...sorry and mean it I'll put a tow ...string on your neck and give you to ...some one that wants a dog."

..."I'm sorry," said McNoll. "Honest ...I am; I was drunk when I done it."

...Samson released his prisoner. A ...number in the crowd which had ...gathered around them clapped their ...hand and shouted, "Hurrah for the ...stranger!"

...A constable took Samson's hand ...and said: "You deserve a vote of ...thanks. That man and his friends ...have made me more trouble than ...all the rest of the drinking men put ...together."

..."And I am making trouble for ...myself," said Samson. "I have made ...myself ashamed. I am no fighting ...man, I was never in such a muss on ...a public street before and with ...God's help it will never happen ...again."

..."Where do you live?" the officer ...asked.

..."In New Salem."

..."I wish it was here. We need men ...like you. What part of the East do ...you hail from?"

..."Vermont," Samson answered. ..."I've just bought land and a cabin ...a little west of the village. Came ...here for a load of furniture."

..."I'm a Maine man and a Whig ...and opposed to slavery and my ...name is Erastus Wright," said the ...constable.

..."I am a Whig and against ...slavery," Samson volunteered.

..."I could tell that by the look of ...you," said the constable. "Some day ...we must sit down together and talk ...things over."

...Samson wrote in his diary:

..."On the way home my heart was ...sore. I prayed in silence that God ...would forgive me for my bad ex- ...ample to the boy. I promised that I ...would not again misuse the strength ...He has given me. In my old home I ...would have been disgraced by it. ...The minister would have preached ...of the destruction that follows the ...violent man to put him down; ...the people would have looked ...askance at me. Deacon Somers ...would have called me aside to look ...into my soul, and Judge Grandy ...and his wife would not have invited ...me to their parties. Here it's dif- ...ferent. A chap who can take the ...law in his hands and bring the evil ...man to his senses, even if he has to ...hit him over the head, is looked up ...to. That day a number of men and ...boys increased my shame by follow- ...ing us to the wagon and wanting to ...shake hands and feel of my muscles ...and paining my soul with praise. ...It's a reckless country. You feel it ...as soon as you get here. In time, I ...fear, I shall be as headlong as the ...rest of them. Some way the news of ...my act has got up here from Spring- ...field. Sarah was kind of cut up. ...Jack Kelso has nicknamed me 'The ...man with iron arms,' and Abe, who ...is a better man every way, laughs ...at my embarrassment and says I ...ought to feel honored. For one ...thing Jack Armstrong has become a ...good citizen. His wife has foxed a ...pair of breeches for Abe. They say ...McNoll has left the country. There ...has been no deviltry here since that ...day. I guess the gang is broken up ...—too much iron in ijs way."

...Sarah enjoyed fixing up the cabin. ...Jack Kelso had given her some deer ...and buffalo skins to lay on the ...floors. The upper room, reached by ...a stick ladder, had its two beds, ...one of which Harry occupied. The ...children slept below in a trundle ...bed that was pushed under the ...larger one when it was made up in ...the morning.

..."Some time I'm going to put in ...a windletrap and get rid o' that ...stick ladder," Samson had said.

...Sarah had all the arts of the New ...England home maker. Under her ...hand the cabin, in color, atmos- ...phere and general neatness, would ...have delighted a higher taste than ...was to be found on the prairies, ...save in the brain of Kelso who ...really had some acquaintance with ...beauty. To be sure the bed was in ...one corner, spread with its upper ...cover knit of gray yarn harmonizing ...in color with the bark of the log ...walls. A handsome dark brown buf- ...falo robe lay beside it. The rifle and ...powder horn were hung above the ...mantel. The fireplace had its crane ...of wrought iron.

...Every one in the little village ...came to the house warming.

..."There is nothing in America so ...beautiful as 'this here kind o' thing' ...when the firelight shines upon it," ...said Kelso who often indulged in ...the vernacular of the real ladder ...climbers.

..."Well, of course, it isn't like Bos- ...ton or New York," Sarah answered. ..."Thank God!" Kelso exclaimed. ..."New York hurts my feelings, so ...many of its buildings are of grand ...design and small proportions. Mrs. ...Traylor, you are lucky to have this ...beautiful island in an ocean of ...music. There is music in the look ...and sound of these meadows—bird ...music, wind music, the level music ...of Felician David's Desert. Perhaps ...you don't know about that and ...really it doesn't matter. Traylor, ...tun up your fiddle."

...Samson began to play, stopping ...often to give the hand of wel- ...come to a guest. The people of ...New Salem were in their best ...clothes. The women wore ...dresses of new calico—save Mrs. ...Dr. Allen, who wore a black silk ...dress which had come with her ...from her late home in Lexington. ...Bim Kelso came in a dress of red ...muslin trimmed with white lace. ...Ann Rutledge also wore a red dress ...and came with Abe. The latter was ...rather grotesque in his new linsey ...trousers, of a better length than the ...former pair, but still too short.

..."It isn't fair to blame the trou- ...sers or the tailor," he had said when ...he had tried them on. "My legs are ...so long that the imagination of the ...tailor is sure to fall short if the ...cloth don't. Next time I'll have 'em ...made to measure with a ten-foot ...pole instead of a yardstick. It they ...are too long I can roll 'em up and ...let out a link or two when they ...shrink. Ever since I was a boy I ...have been troubled with shrinking ...pants."

...Abe wore a blue swallow-tail coat ...with brass buttons, the tails of ...which were so short as to be well ...above the danger of pressure when ...he sat down. His cowhide shoes had ...been well blackened; the blue yarn ...of his socks showed above them. ..."These darned socks of mine are ...rather proud and conceited," he ...used to say. "They like to show off."

...He wore a shirt of white, un- ...bleached cotton, a starched collar ...and black tie.

...In speaking of his collar to Sam- ...son, he said that he felt like a wild ...horse in a box stall.

To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

MISS 1136 is not looking out of the window, for she finds the view on this side more interesting. She has a critical eye (you can always tell by the nonchalant pose of hands on hip) and she looks at us for approval when she says, "Now what do you think of that!—A fur for the ears with a low necked gown."

"Miss 1136 is really quite accomplished for she has stitched the scalloped trimming on her dress so that a connoisseur of scallops would almost say that they were done by hand. The trimming in the corners really is the result of 1136's own careful stitches and the colorful posies along with the colored belt make her dress individual.

Belts, by the way, are indispensable this season—narrow belts they must be. What they are made of makes not the least bit of difference. Fancy a strip of twisted velvet on an evening gown. It is the mode! Or bright yellow celluloid circles on the afternoon frock with ribbon run through the holes in the center of the circles and steel belts like the warriors' bold or an imitation rope like the monks', colored leather or a ribbon knotted at the side—most anything in fact, just so it is narrow, and worn to give the long waisted effect.

The Misses 1142 and 1138 are all ready to go to a tea. Miss 1138 would like to wear a stylish coil of fur around her neck but she did not plan for that when she chose her collar, so she carelessly throws her scarf over her arm, which after all is the place a fur is often worn.

9940 removes his hat in the presence of ladies like the well bred boy he is, but he is far too shy to address little 1138 who demurely wishes that somebody would come to her rescue. Her scarf of wool was made by her own dear mother and though it is a scarf of many colors it will not be envied by her big sisters because they will make their own, for scarfs will not de discriminating as to age when they choose a fair lady to wear them.

No. 1136—Ladies' One-Piece Dress—Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1142—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 40-inch dark material and 2⅛ yards 44-inch light material.

No. 1138—Girls' Coat—Cut in sizes 4 to 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards 44-inch material with ⅝ yard 36-inch contrasting material.

No. 9940—Boys' Overcoat—Cut in sizes 2 to 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¾ yards 44-inch material.

No. 1158—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅝ yards 36-inch material for dress, 1¼ yard 36-inch material for lower sleeve portion and 1½ yards 36-inch for tunic.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE WRECKERS

By Francis Lynde

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Continued From Last Week.

"She has been very helpful to me," the boss put in, with his eyes in his plate. "In fact, I may say that she has herself suggested a good many of the moves in the railroad game. It's marvelous, and I can't understand how she can do it."

They went on for a while, singing Mrs. Sheila's praises over in a good many different ways, and I thought, wherever she might happen to be just then, her pretty little ears ought to be burning good and hard. To hear them talk you would have thought she was another Portia- person, and then some.

The dinner wore itself out after a while, and when the waiter brought the cigars, the boss was looking at his watch.

"I'm sorry I can't stay and smoke with you, major," he said, pushing his chair back. "But the business grind never lets up. I'm obliged to go to Strathcona tonight."

I don't know what the major was going to say to this abrupt break- away; the after-dinner social cigar was a sort of religious ceremony with him. But whatever he was go- ing to say, he didn't say it, for at that moment a telegraph boy came in and handed him a message. He put on his other glasses and read the telegram, with his big goatee looking more than ever like a dag- ger and the fierce white mustaches twitching. At the end of things he folded the message and put it into his pocket, saying, sort of soberly:

"Graham, there are times when Sheila's intuitferences are mighty neah uncanny; they are, for a fact, suh. This wire is from her. What do you suppose it says?"

Of course the boss said he could not suppose anything about it, and the major went on.

"She tells me, in just seven words, not to let you go to Strathcona to- night. Now what do you make of that? How on top of God's green earth did she know, away off yon- deh at the capital, that you were meaning to go to Strathcona to- night?"

Mr. Norcross shook his head. Then he said: "There are wires—both kinds—though I don't know why anybody should telegraph or telephone the capital that I expect to attend a mine-owners' meeting tomorrow morning in the big gold camp. That's why I'm going, you know."

"But this warning," the major in- sisted. "There's a reason for it, Graham, as sure as you are bawn!"

Again the boss shook his head.

"Between you two, you and Sheila, I'm due to acquire a case of nerves. I don't know what she has heard, but I can't afford to dodge a business appointment. I have wired the Strathcona people that I shall be there tomorrow morning, and it is too late to make other ar- rangements. Sheila has merely over- heard an echo of the threats that are constantly being made by the Hatch sympathizers. It's the after- math of the election, but it's all talk. They're down and out, and they haven't the nerve to strike back, now."

That ended matters at the club, and the boss and I walked down to the headquarters. The special, with Buck Chandler on the smart little eight-wheeler that we always had for the private-car trips, was wait- ing, and at the last minute I thought I wasn't going to get to go.

"There's no need of your putting in a night on the road, Jimmie," said the boss, with the kindly thought for other people's comfort that never failed him. But after I begged a little, telling him that he'd need somebody to take notes in the mine meeting, he said, "All right," and we got aboard and gave the word to Maclise, the conductor, to get his clearance and go.

A few minutes later we pulled out and the night run was begun. Like every other car the boss had ever owned, the "05" was fitted up as a working office, and since he had me along, he opened up a lot of claim papers upon which the legal depart- ment was giving him the final say- so, and we went to work.

For the next two hours I was so busy that I didn't know when we passed the various stations. There were no passenger trains to meet, and the dispatcher was apparently giving us "regardless" rights over everything else, since we made no stops. At half-past nine, Mr. Nor- cross snapped a rubber band over the last of the claim files, lighted a pipe, and told me I might go to bed if I wanted to; said that he was going himself after he'd had a smoke. Just then, Chandler whistled for a station, and, looking out of a window, I saw that we were pulling into Bauxite, the little wind-blown junction from which the Strath- cona branch led away into the northern mountains.

Wanting a bite of fresh air be- fore turning in, I got off when we made the stop and strolled up to the engine. Maclise was in the of- fice, getting orders for the branch, and Chandler was squatting in the gangway of the 815 and waiting. Up ahead of us, and too far for me to read the number on her tender, there was a light engine. I thought at first it was the pusher which was kept at Bauxite to help heavy freights up the branch grades, and I wondered what it was doing out on the branch "Y" and in our way.

"What's the pusher out for, Buck?" I asked.

Chandler grinned down at me.

"You ain't so much of a railroad man as you might be, Jimmie," he said. "That ain't the pusher."

"What is it, then?"

"It's our first section, runnin' light to Strathcona."

Maybe Chandler was right, that I wasn't much of a railroad man, but I savvied the Short Line oper- ating rules well enough to know that it wasn't usual to run a light engine, deadheading over the road, as a section of a special. Also, I knew that Buck knew it.

With that last little talk over the club dinner table fresh in mind, I began to wonder, but instead of asking Chandler any more questions about the engine out ahead, I asked him if I might ride a piece with him up the branch; and when he said "Sure," I climbed up and humped myself on the fireman's box.

Maclise got his orders in due time and we pulled out. I noticed that when he gave Chandler the word, he also made motions with his lan- tern to the engine up ahead and it promptly steamed away, speeding up until it had about a half-mile lead and then holding it. That seemed funny, too. Though it is a rule that is often broken on all rail- roads, the different sections of a train are supposed to keep at least five minutes apart, and our "first" wasn't much more than a minute away from us at any time.

Another thing that struck me as being funny was the way Chandler was running. It was only sixty mountain miles up the branch to the big gold camp, and we ought to have been able to make it by one o'clock, taking it dead easy. But the way Buck was niggling along it looked as if it might be going to take us all night.

Just the same, nothing happened. The first ten miles was across a desert stretch with only a slightly rising grade, and it was pretty much all tangent—straight line. Beyond the ten-mile station of Nippo we hit the mountain proper, climbing it through a dry canyon, with curves that blocked off everything fifty feet ahead of the engine, and grades that would have made pretty good toboggan slides. The night was fine and starlight, but there was no moon and the canyon shadows loomed like huge walls to shut us in. On the reverse curves I could occa- sionally get a glimpse of the red tail lights of the engine which ought, by rights, to have been five full minutes ahead of us. It was still holding its short lead, jogging along as leisurely as we were.

With nothing to do and not much to see, I got sleepy after a while, and about the time when I was thinking that I might as well climb back over the tender and turn in, I dozed off right there on the fire- man's box—which was safe enough, at the snail's pace we were running. When I awoke it was with the feel- ing that I hadn't been asleep more than a minute or two, but the facts were against me. It was nearly one o'clock in the morning, and we had worried through the thirty-five miles of canyon run and were climbing the steep talus of Slide Mountain.

At first I didn't know what it was that woke me. On my side of the engine the big mountain fell away, miles it seemed, on a slope on which a man could hardly have kept his footing, and where a train, jump- ing the track, would roll forever before it would stop in the gorges at the bottom. While I was rubbing my eyes, the eight-wheeler gave an- other little jerk, and I saw that Chandler was slowing for a stop; saw this and got a glimpse of some- body on the track ahead, flagging us down with a lantern.

A minute later the brakes had been set and Buck and I were off. As we swung down from the engine step, Maclise joined us, and we went to meet the man with the lantern. He was the fireman of the engine ahead, and when we got around on the track I saw that our "first sec- tion" was stopped just a little way farther on.

"What is it, Barty?" said Maclise, when we came up to the fireman.

"It's them hell-fired wreckers again," was the gritting reply. "Rail joint disconnected and sprung out so's to let us off down the moun- tain."

I thought it was up to me to go back and tell the boss, but there wasn't any need of it. The stop or the slow running or something had roused him, and he was up and dressed and coming along beside the engine. When he came up, Mac- lise told him why we were stopping. He didn't say anything about the rail break, but he did ask, sort of sharp and quick, what engine that was up ahead.

I don't know what Maclise told him, Chandler turned to go back to his engine, and the rest of us were moving along the other way, the boss setting the pace with Maclise at his elbow. Three rail-lengths ahead of the stopped light engine we came to the break. The head en- gineer and another man were down on their hands and knees examining it, and when they stood up at our coming, I saw that the other man was Mr. Van Britt.

"What?" said the boss; "you here?"

Our only millionaire nodded.

"I ride the line once in a while —just to see how things are go- ing," he returned crisply.

The boss didn't say anything more, but he knelt to look at the break. It was a trap, all right, set, beyond all question of doubt, to catch the private-car special. The fish-plates had been removed from a joint in the left-hand rail and the end of the down-hill rail had been sprung out to make a derailing switch, which was held in position by the insertion of one of the fish- plates between the rail-webs. If we had hit the trap, going at an even ordinary mountain-climbing speed, there would have been nothing left to tell the tale but a heap of scrap at the bottom of the thousand-foot dump.

There wasn't very much talk made by anybody. Under Mr. Van Britt's directions the engineer and fireman of the pilot engine brought tools and the break was repaired. All they had to do was to spring the bent rail back into place and spike it, and bolt the fish plates on again.

While they were doing it the boss stood aside with Mr. Van Britt, and I heard what was said. Mr. Van Britt began it by saying, "We don't need any detectives this time. You are on your way to Strathcona to put a crimp in the smelter squeeze —the last of the Red Tower monop- olies—so Dawes told me. He was probably foolish enough to tell others, and the word was passed to scrag you before you could get to it. This trap was set to catch your special."

"Evidently," barked the boss; and then: "How did you happen to be here on the engine, Upton?"

"I've been ahead of you all the way up from Portal City," was the calm reply. "I thought it might be safer if you had a pilot to show you the way. I guess I must have had a hunch."

The boss turned on him like a flash.

"You had something more than a hunch; what was it—a wire?"

Mr. Van Britt gritted his teeth a little, but he told the truth.

"Yes; a friend of ours tipped me off—not about the broken track, of course, but just in a general way. I knew you'd bully me if I should tell you that I was going to run a pilot ahead of you, so I didn't tell you."

The break was repaired and the men were taking the tools back to the engine. As we turned to follow them, Mr. Norcross said: "Just one more question, Upton. Did your wire come from the capital?"

But at this Mr. Van Britt seemed to forget that he was talking to his general manager.

"It's none of your damned busi- ness where it came from," he snapped back; and that ended it.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Major's Premonition.

Notwithstanding the slow run and the near-disaster on Slide Mountain, we had our meeting with the Strath- cona mine owners the following morning; and that much of the special train trip served its purpose, anyway. The boss met the miners a good bit more than half-way, and gave them their relief—and the Hatch-owned smelter its knockout —by promising that our traffic de- partment would make an ore tariff to the independent smelter on the other side of the range low enough to protect the producers.

They tried to give him an ovation for that—the Stratcona men—did give him a banquet luncheon at the Shaft-House Grill, a luxurious club fitted up with rough beams and rafters to make it look like its name. And on account of the ban- quet it was nearly three o'clock in the afternoon before we got away for the return to Portal City.

We had seen nothing of Mr. Van Britt during the day, and until we came to start out I thought maybe he had gone back to Portal City on the regular train. But at the station I saw the pilot engine just ahead of us again, and though I couldn't be quite sure, I thought I caught a glimpse of our athletic little general superintendent on the firemen's box.

The boss was pretty quiet all the way on the run down the mountain to Bauxite, and, for a wonder, he didn't pitch into the work at the desk. Instead, he sat in one of the big wicker chairs facing a rear window, smoking, and apparently absorbed in watching the crooked track of the branch unroll itself and race backward as we slid down the grades.

I could tell pretty well what he was thinking about. For six months he had been working like a horse to pull the Short Line out of the mud- hole of contempt and hostility into which a more or less justly aroused public enmity had dumped it; and now, just he was beginning to get it up over the edge, he had been plainly notified that he was going to be killed if he didn't let go.

On the reverse curves he could see the pilot engine feeling its way down the mountain ahead of us, and I guess that gave him another twinge. It's tough on a man to think that he can't ride over his own rail- road without being hedged up and guarded. But the really tough part of it was not so much the mere fact of getting kibed. It was the other and sharper fact that, just as the way seemed to be opening out to better things for the Short Line, a mis-set switch or a bullet in the dark would knock the entire hard- built reform experiment into a cocked hat.

There was every reason, now, to hope that the experiment was going to be a success, at least, at our end of it, if it could go on just a little farther. Slowly but surely the new policy was winning its way with the public. Traffic was boom- ing, and almost from the first the Interstate Commerce inspectors had let us alone, just as the police will let a man alone when there is rea- son to believe that he has taken a brace and is trying his best to walk straight.

To Be Continued

The Nubian tribes of Africa are passionately fond of music.

A Man Is Just as Young and Strong as His Blood

No man can fight the battles of life and hold his own if his blood is not pure for rich, red blood is what strength is based upon. When you see a strong, vigorous man, who never knows when he is licked, you may wager that such a man has coursing through his veins, rich, red blood. Many people have thin, pale blood. They are weak, tire easily, become discouraged quickly, and sometimes feel like giving up the struggle. Such folks need a tonic like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which has been sold by drug- gists in liquid or tablet form for over fifty years.

This alterative adds vigor to the heart beats and tones up the nerves in a wonderful way. This "Medical Discovery" of Dr. Pierce's is made from Blood root, Oregon Grape root, Stone root, contains no alcohol—yet tones up the stomach, stimulates the liver and puts the blood making glands in the best of condition. Many people write Dr. Pierce at the Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., as follows:

Champaign, Ill.—"For twenty-five years I have depended upon Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as a tonic and I am positive it has kept me immune from disease germs, for my health is always exceptionally good. I have also taken Dr. Pierce's Anuric tablets (anti-uric acid) just to keep my kidneys toned up in a healthy state. I consider Dr. Pierce's remedies invaluable to keep in the home."—WALTER WHIPPLE, 719 S. Neil St.

Send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial package of Golden Medical Discovery Tablets.

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

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We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

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When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1921.

China will have a new sensation in the armament conference. Nobody will be permitted to rest one foot on her Adam's apple.

Watching a parade of American Legion boys, the thought comes it was only a short while ago that we saw them marching away to enter service. Then, to most of us, nothing was too good for them. Now, to some of us, anything is good enough for them.

Lima Beane says the moon is inhabited—otherwise the dogs would not bark at it.

It would be interesting if the members of the League of Nations were to decide to pay their debts.

When a man is mean enough to wrestle with his conscience the odds are in favor of the man winning.

Congressmen often make the mistake of thinking the people back home are crazy for him to make speeches.

Yankee troops on the Rhine don't want to come back. Their dollar looks as big over there as a German helmet.

It will soon be the season for the toddle artists to take up the matter of again confirming the Darwin theory.

Children use the interrogation point oftener than their parents. They couldn't get along without it.

Everybody expects congress to do as well as could be expected.

Young people are crowding into the colleges. Now is the time to watch the professors.

Returning travelers admit that in most of the countries of continental Europe the hymn of hate is still the national anthem.

Hypochondriacs seems to feel their best when they have something wrong with them.

President Harding says he doesn't intend ever to get old. He surely has a lot of faith in golf.

A taxpayer cries before, when and after he is hurt.

Full Citizenship for Women

The national women's party plans to campaign for an amendment to the constitution removing all political, civil and legal discrimination against women, wherever it may exist in the country.

This is the logical step in the movement for equal rights. The 19th amendment directed that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." But that was only one of the disadvantages overcome. There exists in many states laws that deny to women the same rights as men in the possession and disposition of property, the control of minor children, freedom of contract, choice of domicile, the holding of public office and serving upon juries. In Louisiana, for example, the Napoleonic code prevails, and that code is particularly discriminatory against women, even defining limits in her rights of inheritance.

There are certain rights, especially those which establish responsibilities, it will be no gain for the women to obtain. Their possession by women, will, indeed, constitute in instances a hardship. But the United States is embarked upon this voyage. Having admitted the principle of equal rights at the polls, the country must grant equal rights for women in all things. It is progressive democracy. Lincoln said, "I believe that this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." We have gone on until it may be declared that this government cannot be a real republic, a real democracy, where rights of any kind are withheld from citizens by reason of sex.

The women's party deserves high credit for sacrifices it is willing to make. For it draws no line between those rights desired which, if obtained, will mean actual loss of advantage to the sex and those rights from which it will acquire advantages not enjoyed now. That is to say, the women's party wishes for women the fullest of citizenship, whether this means privileges or duties arduous to perform.

Recreation in Turkey

The Turkish Nationalist movement includes strict prohibition of card and checker playing, journeying for pleasure and the smoking of tobacco through a water pipe. The religion of Islam already forbids the drinking of intoxicants. A traveler remarks that smoking cigarets, talking politics and reading newspapers are all that is left of recreation for the Turk. Not entirely. There is the sport of massacreing defenseless Armenians. It is to Turkey what baseball is to the United States, the zest and enjoyment varying with the ability or inability of the poor men and women to fight back.

A Mark for Efficiency

The year 1923 promises to be a year of ordeal for the federal government. It will be a year putting representative government on trial for resourcefulness and efficiency. To be a member of congress then or an officer in the executive branch will mean to show, throughout those months, just exactly what value the congressman or officer is to the country.

Out of the estimates of needs, after heroic trimming by the director of the budget, internal taxes must be counted upon to supply at least $2,500,000,000. The senate finance bill can yield only $2,735,000,000, and Senator Smoot, an authority on taxes, insists it will yield much less. This leaves a deficit of $65,000,000.

The deficit can be made up later by increases in taxation. Senator Penrose says it can be overcome by retrenchments. We fell confident that this will be the policy adopted. The national elections will be held a year later, and the majority party as well as the administration will scarcely dare to go into the campaign with a record of having lowered taxes for 1922, exceeded income with expenditures in 1923 and put up taxes again in 1924. Besides this favorable situation for economies is the insistent demand of the people for cheaper government, efficient government, relief from that drainage by taxes which hobbles enterprise, creates unemployment and prevents a lowering of the costs of living. Never has the federal government been watched so keenly, at least not in our generation, and the tendency is growing of taking Washington to task for every bit of waste from the loafing of income tax inspectors to log-rolling appropriations for deepening creeks and bayous.

Altogether, the chances are that the country will be saved $65,000,000 it would not have been saved had the house and the finance committee of the senate been less energetic in their revenue paring. In brief, a mark is being made toward which the the government must work, a mark beyond even that drawn by the director of the budget.

A Billion From Birds

Though the war taught us all to think in billions, more or less, when national affairs were under consideration, a billion dollars still demands attention. It is too big a sum to be passed lightly by, in any field of business, and even now not many Americans would guess the value of the bird products of this country at more than a billion a year.

Yet that much money comes from the feathered denizens of the barnyards and the poultry pens. The census returns show that in 1919 the eggs and fowls produced were valued at more than a billion, and the official figures were probably much too low. Farmers are not given to telling government agents of any kind the full market price of their crops, plus the value of the food that comes from their land and their livestock, chickens included, which is eaten in their own dwellings. Now prices are lower than they were two years ago, but the population is larger and more poultry is kept.

It means a prodigious number of eggs and birds. The egg output alone must be equal to an egg every second day in the year, for every man, woman and child in the United States. That is to say, something like 18,000,000,000 items of food in the shell-encased original packages. And the hens and growing chickens must outnumber the human beings. It does not seem possible, in the big cities, but many a rural county has 10 barnyard fowls for every human inhabitant.

There is hardly a better example than the poultry statistics afford of the way that little things count up, where there are plenty of them. The great bulk of the feathered wealth of the country is still in small flocks of fowls, on millions of farms. The poultry industry of the United States is as far removed as anything could be from monopoly or the grasp of "big business," and yet the poultry business is big, very big, however measured and tested.

The Menace to Farmers

The exports of greatest value to this country are agricultural products. They continue to flow steadily abroad when slumps come in the export of manufactures. Upon the prices obtained for these exports, many prices are fixed on domestic sales and the prosperity of farmers is based. But for our foreign trade in grain and meat and other farm products great areas of our country would today be uncultivated.

Europe can buy these American products because, in exchange, she can send us many articles of her own making. One of the disadvantages under which business in this country has operated over a long period is due to the fact we sold so much more abroad than we bought that our great market was threatened with destruction. For if Europeans cannot buy with goods, they must buy from us with gold. And these people, impoverished by war, haven't the gold for the purpose. A situation has been created which forces Europe to turn back to her own fields. If prolonged, that competition might cause millions of acres of our fields to be abandoned. It is an enormous surplus of production that Europe absorbs.

The establishment of higher tariff rates would interrupt for a little while the endeavors to readjust this awkward situation. But it would be only temporary. Where the proposed Fordney tariff, as passed by the house of representatives, threatens to make chronic the disease of faulty circulation between countries is by introducing a new plan of evaluating imports. Duties now are fixed on the cost of goods abroad. Upon this cost basis the business of wholesaling imported goods is arranged in advance of the delivery of goods, the figuring of retail price is done. It is intended now to substitute as cost basis the wholesale price of American manufactured goods of the same or similar character, a price so fluctuating that no importer can tell what duties he is to pay until his wares come before the customs examiners. In other words, the American valuation plan of the Fordney bill does not help to straighten out the awkward economic relations between the United States and other countries, but does quite the reverse.

We should do everything within reason to make it possible for the Europeans to exchange their goods for our food products. That can be done without violating a single principle of the protective tariff. It can be done even if rates were increased over the Fordney bill levels. It cannot be done by disturbing the machinery of business, developed and built up by centuries of experiment and experience. And if the American market for European manufactures is closed it will not be long thereafter that the European market for American grain is reduced in value if not made worthless.

The Worker and His Job

Failure on the part of community and national leaders and especially employers to get a true "slant" on the industrial situation from the viewpoint of those closest to it and most completely involved in it is probably the fundamental cause of the continuing, and what sometimes seems to be incurable, unrest in the ranks of wage workers.

Until we understand thoroughly—preferably by way of actual experience—that "having a job" is a great vital necessity, almost like the necessities of air and water, in the life scheme of the workingman, we cannot come to an intelligent understanding of his attitude toward the rest of society and of his general behavior.

Failing to understand what is in the worker's mind we falsely believe that he seeks short hours and short weeks because he is lazy. More likely he is seeking to stretch out his job and create more jobs for his fellows and thus maintain his narrow margin between the jump-off of despair and the line of passable existence. That part of the public which is not engaged in the desperate adventure of trying to maintain a hand-hold on a day to day, wage-bearing job gaped aghast a few months ago when eastern miners asked for a five day week. The hasty assumption was that the miners were rich and indolent. As a matter of fact their plea for five days of work in the week was a plea for more hours of labor, more days in the week, more opportunity for family comforts and the living of a larger life. For, as a matter of fact, they were only averaging about three days a week at the time of the request. Those of us not involved in the industrial situation fail to take into account the number of purely seasonal occupations, and the part-day and part-week occupations. Again, we don't know the facts. Missing the facts, we miss the true perspective, the honest "slant" from the workers' viewpoint. In fact it probably would not be admitting too much to say that many of regard the worker's possession of a job as a sort of luxurious circumstance and his state of being out of a job as a mildly unfortunate, rather annoying temporary circumstance. We fail to grasp the vital fact that his whole world goes white or black to the worker as his job comes and his job goes.

Now then if we can get this perspective, if we can once sense the true proportion that the job bears to the worker's life we shall be properly grounded to undertake the effort that can be made and must be made to promote a better understanding between employer and employed.

Better Politics in the South

The Solid South is something of a misnomer in national elections. It has, at such times, been successfully invaded and broken, so that while once upon a time it was all the region below Mason's and Dixon's, it has since become a much more narrow territory. Yet in state elections, the Solid South is more its old self. This year, an attempt is made to alter even that situation. In Virginia, a Republican seeks the governorship with the request that racial lines be avoided, insisting that no appeal shall be made by his lieutenants to negroes as a race, asking whites to judge of him as a Virginian, a fellow-citizen and a man. No help from outside Virginia is accepted. The campaign is unique in the South. Yet if the section is to become a two-party section, choosing officers according to ability and not by the measure of unbroken allegiance to Democracy, there is probably no other strategy possible.

W. WILSON LIVES SIMPLE LIFE

Woodrow Wilson fell a sick man two years ago this Fall. Since then he has passed under the shadow of death and out of the White House.

Thousands of Americans of whatever political faith recalled the anniversary of the beginning of the former president's illness and wondered what he was doing. Although he no longer figures in the daily headlines as he used to, Mr. Wilson still is "news."

Therefore it seems appropriate on this occasion to tell the latest news about him.

Mr. Wilson, besides following the ways of a retired gentleman with a likely interest in the world's affairs, lives by the eight-hour-day which he once told congress was "adjudged by the thought and experience of recent years, a thing upon which society is justified in insisting, as in the interest of health, efficiency and contentment."

He aims to have eight hours for sleep, eight hours for work and eight hours for recreation and keeps to the schedule pretty fairly.

Follows the Papers.

Seven o'clock in the morning is about his rising time. He once again shaves and bathes alone and then takes some calesthenic exercise prescribed by his physicians as beneficial to restoring the use of nerves and muscles which were impaired during his breakdown. He has breakfast in Mrs. Wilson's boudoir and finds that two years of illness and slow convalescence have not affected his appetite. The morning papers never are neglected whatever else may demand attention. Half a dozen of them are delivered early and Mr. Wilson reads them thoroughly.

Then comes the morning's work. About that time the mail carrier, six days a week, delivers quite a packet of letters. They come from a variety of correspondents. Friends of the old administration days write informal friendly notes or discourse on the politics of the day. Schools and colleges ask for donations; individuals, who feel the pinch of the times ask for some personal confidential assistance. Others discourse on the shortcomings, as they see them, of the Republican party. Autograph hunters are reported in large number. Various gentlemen who think their ailment is the same as Mr. Wilson's want to know the names of his physicians. Mrs. Wilson invariably goes over the morning mail with her husband; some letters are turned over to a secretary for reply, most of them the former president answers personally dictating to a stenographer who comes from his law office every morning for the purpose. All of them he signs himself.

Revives Old Furniture.

The morning's work is done in the library. The old desk and chair and table Mr. Wilson used in his study at Princeton are there. Thousands of volumes which were packed away while he was in the White House are there. Through the windows may be seen the indigo blue strip of Virginia hills where he used to go golfing and not far away hangs a bag of golf sticks, a reminder of better days.

The former president and his inseparable companion always have their luncheon served in the dining room. Then comes a nap of an hour and then, unless the weather is most inclement, a motor drive. Mr. Wilson while in the White House became attached to a certain automobile. It went back, as is the custom each year, to the manufacturer, from whom Mr. Wilson bought it as a "used car." He had it painted black, with orange trimmings—Princeton colors—and in this car, which he regards as an old friend, he goes driving into the countryside. He dislikes exploring new routes, but rather enjoys driving over the same ground at about the same time. Many folk in the country look for him; one quaint old woman recently held up the car and presented a sweater which she had knitted; a little girl gave him a knitted lap-robe. Frequently the car stops at a farm and takes on a load of fresh vegetables, eggs and fowl. The party always is home before dark.

Dinners Are Informal.

Dinner is an informal affair; sometimes there are guests, always old friends or associates. Mr. Wilson no longer dresses for the occasion as he always did while president; it is en famille. But no meal in the Wilson household ever proceeds until grace is said. Mr. Wilson has always said it himself, and months ago, when he was so weak he could hardly stand without aid, and his voice was almost inaudible, he steadied himself on his chair and whispered the plea for Divine blessing.

Friends remember him ever at meals. Frequently a Potomac river fisherman sends him a rare specimen from his catch. Once, another friend sent him ducks out of season and paid the game warden a handsome penalty.

After dinner he goes in for reading or amusement. Once a week Mr. Wilson has a motion picture show of his own and frequently sees the feature film at the same time it is being shown at the theaters downtown. Occasionally he goes to a vaudeville show, his party taking seats in the last row, and entering and leaving with every effort to avoid ostentation. It rarely happens, however, that somebody fails to discover the visitor and a demonstration of handclapping always ensues.

Evenings at home, however, are spent in the family circle.

Goes to Bed Early.

The former President and Mrs. Wilson read a book together or perhaps Mrs. Wilson reads aloud. Some times it is one of the detective stories of which Mr. Wilson was said to be fond. They do not now form as large a part of his reading as may have been the case years ago. He takes to bed early, not to sleep, however, but to relax, to read and write. Like Mark Twain, he does much reading and writing in bed. Propped up by pillows, and with a little writing board across his knees he reads and makes notes, some of them voluminous and in shorthand. Nobody knows what they are about. He puts them carefully away. They are not notes for a book which many expect. Unless Mr. Wilson changes his mind decidedly he will write no reply to Robert Lansing or anyone else who has criticized his policies. A writer, who has been given access to Mr. Wilson's papers, of which there are almost a ton, is writing a book, but it will be his own, not Mr. Wilson's.

"I'll give you any material I have for your book," Mr. Wilson told him. "I'll answer any questions you ask, but it's your book. I don't even want to see what you write."

However the evening may be spent, however tired he may be, there is one thing the former president never neglects, it is the reading of a few verses of the Bible. When he says goodnight he invariably reads aloud some short passage from the Book which always rests on the reading table at his bedside."

His Present Condition.

Friends and admirers ask what is Woodrow Wilson's real condition now. He will be 65 years old next December and has passed through an ordeal which few men survive. The measure of his progress toward health must be measured with these facts in mind. His normal weight in health while he was president was 180 pounds. He shows little departure from that figure now. His eyesight is as good, although he has discarded his favorite nose glasses for spectacles. His hair has turned snow white, but it has not thinned. His appetite is too robust to please his physicians. Last March when he left the White House with President-elect Harding, an attendant had to place his feet on each succeeding step for the portico. The other day he sent his attendant away and climbed alone, not without some effort, into his automobile, just to see if he could do it, and he seemed pleased to find that he could.

Motor nerves and muscles of his left side have given more response to treatment than was hoped for. Of course they are not fully active now. He still walks with a cane most of the time, but frequently hangs the crook over his arm and "goes it alone without any third leg" as he puts it.

Mr. Wilson is far from a well man today.

He was far from a well man when he entered the White House over eight years ago. But during the last two years, there have been times when his voice was inaudible and when he could not support himself alone. His condition today shows more improvement than his family and friends dared hope for.

Avoids Political Talk

There are many angles to Mr. Wilson's present day psychology. Living in Washington and easy of access to party friends at the capitol, he might give consultation to party policies, but he does not. Whatever a visitor may say in criticism of the Republican administration Mr Wilson never makes a reply. He never permits any one in his presence to speak what he regards as "disrespect for the President of the United States."

Somebody once raised the question "How do our ex-presidents live?"

Colonel Roosevelt had a comfortable fortune of his own augmented by income from writings.

Mr. Taft, until he became chief justice, had from time to time profitable sources of income.

Mr. Wilson brought with him to the White House the small savings of a life time which he preserved. During his terms in the presidency his royalties from books previously written mounted into rather handsome sums. Singularly enough, they have shown a marked slump since he left the White House. While he was president circumstances helped him save money.

Life Now Is Modest

The war and the suspension of social functions and entertainment were quite an item. It has been estimated that the former president's pocketbook was at least $25,000 richer because he was not called upon to wine and dine numerous dignitaries and official persons.

Upon his modest fortune now he lives simply, with an establishment of only three servants and a "used car."

Harmony or Bust

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST.

The Wiser Man

Bill and Joe were rivals for a pretty maiden's hand,
And Bill and Joe gave battle for the fairest in the land,
But not with lance or pistol, or in a cruel fray,
For each one sought the charmer in his own peculiar way.

Bill wrote her pretty poems and praised her gentle eyes,
He wooed her with his laughter and wooed her with his sighs;
He'd telephone of mornings, and the afternoons would find
Bill hanging round her doorway, for he was the spoony kind.

Joe's methods were much different. "I'm after you," said he;
"Some day I'll make a fortune so you can marry me."
And while Bill wrote his poems and spooned the hours away,
Joe hustled at his labors and earned a raise in pay.

At last Joe sought the maiden, and said, "I'm fixed for life.
The home we need is ready, come on and be my wife!"
And promptly she accepted, which made Bill an also ran,
For while he wrote the nicer sweetheart, Joe was the wiser man.

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AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16 LEAGUE ASSEMBLY ADOPTS

The assembly of the League of Nations took definite action last week on two important matters. It unanimously adopted an amendment to article 16 of the league covenant, relating to the blockading of any member resorting to war in disregard of the provisions of the covenant, and also a resolution postponing consideration of the amendment proposed last year by Argentina, providing that all sovereign states should automatically become members of the league.

FRANCE WILL OFFER PRIZE FOR BEST AVIATION MOTOR

The French committee for aeronautic propaganda has decided to create a prize of one million francs for the commercial aviation motor which best satisfies tests, in a competition to be arranged, in point of durability, regularity, simplicity, dismounting and upkeep, the committee announces.

The competition will be international, under the regulations of the International aeronautics federation.

ABE MARTIN

"I've never saw th' Panama canal an' th' next time I'm strikin' I'm goin' t' take it in," said Em Moots' nephew t'day.

They hain't half as much enforced idleness as ther is enforced workin'.

DIVORCES

BY WALT MASON.

DIVORCE news fill the public prints, and jar the gentle readers; and dames in silk and dames in chintz for court decrees are pleaders. They form a dismal caravan, these dames who tire of marriage; and now and then a locoed man looms up, with humble carriage. "Gadzooks!" we mutter, as we read, "odsfish and eke geewhizzle! Is matrimony gone to seed? Are wedding vows a fizzle? Our institutions are at fault, since sacred vows are shifting; is it not time to call a halt? Oh, wither are we drifting?" But where one female goes to court to have her vows rescinded, and be the melancholy sport of lawyers broken-winded, a hundred wear their wedding rings, old fashioned homes adorning, and cherish still the filmy things they wore one marriage morning. The girls with woes of many tints, who want a separation, all break into the public prints, and make a large sensation. But happy wives who hold the fort don't get that sort of mention; they air no grievances in court, and so escape attention. So when you read of divers dames, with troubles true or phony, who ask to have their maiden names and ample alimony, remember that for every one who takes these public courses, a hundred other women shun the court that deals divorces!

Yale Gets $3,000,000

A telegram received by the Yale Alumni association from the treasurer of the university, announced that efforts to raise an additional endowment of $2,000,000 have been successful and that by this achievement the university also gets a $3,000,000 anonymous gift offered providing the $2,000,000 was subscribed before Oct. 1.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "I hope I'll never become so rich that my relatives will get impatient to attend my funeral."

Life's Discomforts

Listening to a grocer tell how he conducts his store for love instead of money.

'Tis said you can read a person's character by the way he yawns. Evidently one's character is somewhere near his tonsils.

About all that those persons, who are continually talking about the next war, did during the last one was talk.

TOWN GOSSIP

The Jack Thornton's are having so much company lately that the neighbors believe Jack isn't obeying the U. S. constitution. Charley Barr is getting ready to put up his flivver for the Winter so that his family can have dessert at their meals.

Do you remember the old-fashioned woman who used to faint every time she received a telegram?

When a successful butcher sells you a rib roast he charges for the bone and keeps it himself. A successful coal man charges you for slate and gives it to you. There are more ways than one of becoming successful.

FICTITIOUS FICTION

Evolution of Gossip.

"Say," chattered Mary Edwards to Mrs. Brown. "Did you ever hear anything like it? Mrs. Clifton has a new library table lamp that cost $75. I don't see how she can afford it."

"Hello, Mrs. Ferguson," and Mrs. Brown greeted her next door neighbor a few minutes later. "Did you hear the latest? Didn't you really? That Edwards girl just told me Mrs. Clifford has bought a new library table, paying $175 for it."

"I didn't have a thing to do so I just ran over for a few minutes to see how the baby is," anounced Mrs. Ferguson as she rushed into Mrs. Smith's kitchen. "Mrs. Brown told me today that Mrs. Clayton is spending all her husband's money while he's out of work, paying $275 for new library furniture. Ain't it awful?"

"Good evening, Mrs. Fisher," said Mrs. Smith, as she invaded the Fisher house. "I want to borrow some sugar. By the way, Mrs. Ferguson told me that Mrs. Cliff, who lives somewhere around here, has spent over $750 to furnish her house. So many are out of work, too."

"How are you, Mrs. Clifton?" asked Mrs. Fisher, as she entered the Clifton domicile. "What do you think Mrs. Smith told me? She said that Mrs. Ferguson told her that Mrs. Brown said that Mary Edwards, who knows everything that goes on, informed her that someone in the neighborhood—I don't recall the name—has spent over a thousand dollars refurnishing her house. I just wonder who it is?"

"I'm sure I don't know," answered Mrs. Clifton. "Come in and see my new table lamp. When I showed it to Mary Edwards this morning I told her I made it myself for $25."

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES

To Nero,
Emperor of Rome.

Dear Sir:

Say, Nero or Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, also known as Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus, I'm writing to tell you that if you were living now and running for office the man who told anyone he voted for you wouldn't be able to borrow a toothpick from a restaurant owner. You certainly were a crabby guy. What you needed most was one of these modern wives who use pistols on mischievous husbands.

I've read a lot about you, Lucius, and have decided that only a born liar could preach your funeral sermon and praise you in it. I understand you used to play the fiddle and feed poison to your friends if you thought they were talking behind your back. I bet they would rather drink poison than listen to your fiddle.

'Tis said you were so hardboiled you burned Rome so you could build a new house and garage. Nowadays a man adds a sun parlor to the front of his old house, making everybody except the neighbors think he has a new one. Maybe you didn't burn Rome but you were tough enough to carry matches. They used to say Mrs. O'Leary's cow set Chicago on fire but now it's thought that both Mrs. O'Leary and the cow were asleep at the time. Some of the neighbors probably remembered hearing them snore.

Domitius, it's a good thing you didn't live during these days of high prices or you'd be broke. You were in the habit of feeding your friends nightingales' tongues and breasts of humming birds. Now it takes a fortune to serve bacon and eggs. Besides no modern woman would pick pin feathers out of a humming bird.

There's one thing, Mr. Ahenobarbus, I'll give you credit for. All your dishes were garnished with pearls and sprinkled with gold dust. Now when company is present everything on the dinner table is decorated with lettuce and doused in mayonnaise. Your guests could take the pearls home but the modern hostess washes the lettuce leaves to feed her husband the next day. I don't know which is the most indigestible, gold dust or mayonnaise, but I imagine the former tastes the best. At least it isn't so sloppy.

When you were sentenced to die, Claudius Caesar Drusus, etc., you tipped your attendant to carve you with a sword, proving you were a pessimist. If you had been a modern criminal you would have hired a lawyer, who could make courtrooms shake with the sobbing of the jurors, and get an acquittal. It doesn't pay to be so hardboiled, Nero. For proof one of your admirers, the ex-kaiser, is now sawing wood in Holland instead of carrying medals on his chest.

Disrespectfully yours,

VARIETIES

The call of a kairoll is heard for a quarter of a mile.

A London vicar rents advertising space on his pew door to tradesmen.

Twenty-five boys of 16 years old served as soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

All the leading colleges of music in England have added to their teaching staffs.

The full dress liveries of the men at Buckingham Palace cost more than $600 each.

Of the $32,000,000 cost of a first-class battleship, $21,000,000 is for the machinery.

A school to train girls to be experts in fig packing has been started near Fresno, Cal.

The great dome of St. Paul's cathedral, London, is supported by eight underground piers.

The fox-tailed monkey of South America utters loud cries at sunrise and after sunset.

One British military camp in France, just outside Boulogne, contains nearly 12,000 graves.

In 1919, the bureau of statistics reports, there were 3,630 strikes in the United States.

As the importation of liquor into Russia is prohibited, only a small necessity can be brought in.

Mary, queen of Scots, had a collection of wigs, and it is said she wore one at her execution.

A Japanese representative introduced a prohibition bill at consecutive sessions of the diet.

In the middle of the 18th century the women of Vienna were prohibited by law from painting their faces.

False teeth of ivory, on plates of the same material, and held in place by gold wires, were used as early as the year 1000 B. C.

French ladies of quality at one time were fond of carrying small dogs in their muffs, and these muffs were called "dog muffs."

The first trip on the new line to Warsaw air service took 3½ hours, as compared with 36 hours for the journey by train.

A Boston young woman who took account found she had bought 2,000 soda tickets last year, or an average age of more than six a day.

To reduce mortality and counteract the effects of malnutrition numerous German municipalities have established schools in the woods.

When a princess of the British royal family stands as godmother to a child it is etiquette that she should make a present to the nurse, usually $25.

The mace of the speaker of the house of commons is a notable historic relic, for it is the mace that was carried before King Charles as he walked to the scaffold.

In the government of the Dutch Indian possessions the Dutch have a law which provides that the testimony of one white man shall be equal to that of seven natives.

One of the first Indian wars in the history of early Kansas is said to have originated because an Indian sold some Indians a piece of cloth with the stripes running the wrong way.

Icebergs in the Arctic regions are neither so large nor so numerous as those seen in the Antarctic seas, but they are usually loftier and more beautiful, with sober domes.

The Australian commonwealth ministry has decided to make investigation which will lead to the establishment of a standard gauge railroad system throughout all the provinces.

Newark, N. J., claims to have the largest strictly retail drug store in America, if not in the world. The establishment employs 86 persons, including 16 registered pharmacists and 20 women.

Miss Margaret A. Best, an English woman who has passed the century mark, has lived in the reigns of five sovereigns—George IV, William IV, Victoria, Edward VII, and George V.

Rio de Janeiro is famed throughout South America for the abundance of brilliant lumination. At night and sailors report that the glow from the lights may be seen as far as 100 miles out at sea.

During 1920 the output of pig iron and steel in Japan amounted to 750,000 and 570,000 tons respectively. Compared with 1919 there was a decrease of 7,000 tons of pig iron and an increase of 3,000 tons of steel.

Conrad Van Pelt, a Dutchman, has the distinction of being the only man in the World war who fired a shot at the kaiser. Van Pelt met the emperor and his party at the border by shooting at one of the motor cars and puncturing a tire.

The famous Venice art school, known as the Academy, which was closed six years ago when Italy entered the war, is again open to the public. Its most famous picture, Titian's Ascension, has been removed and is hung in the church.

Former soldiers of the British army are now going to Kenya in large numbers to take up ranches. Most of the men intend to marry French girls to whom they became engaged during the war. The principal centers for the soldiers are Amiens, Boulogne and Etaples.

A Japanese beauty must have straight black hair. Should she have the misfortune to possess hair with the slightest tendency to wave she will take endless trouble to straighten it out—as much trouble, in fact, as an American girl would take to produce the opposite effect.

Marcel Mauvais sent to the Exposition (Paris) an ordinary postage stamp on which he had written 1,000 words, with a total of 125,000 letters. It is legible even to the naked eye. The average book has about 300 words to the page, so this postage card represents about 77 books.

The present queen of England, on her marriage in 1893, directed that all of the silk garments in her trousseau should be manufactured in England, all the flannel in Wales, all the tweeds in Scotland, and that every yard of lace and poplin should come from Ireland.

The newly invented colonial tax which is now under investigation by the government of Japan is a substitute for coal and heavy oil, expected to give Japanese shipping a most efficient fuel at a low price and to remedy the alarming decrease of the supply of coal and petroleum.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

PHILADELPHIA'S FAIRS

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

CELEBRATIONS are being planned for the Sesqui-Centennial exposition to be held in Philadelphia in 1926. It will celebrate the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

An announcement to the public that all nations will be invited to contribute evidences of their progress to the end that international understanding and ultimate commercial relations may hasten the coming of peace.

Those of the older Merry-Go-Rounders will remember the centennial exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876. We will have no end of wondering the amazing changes these last 50 years with steam in art, science and in trade and commerce that time.

If we could set the clock back and travel to 1926 at pleasure, I wonder about among the wonders of the earlier fair, would be the thrill of viewing the exhibits of many nations as they were. We could marvel at the progress shown then and what the next 50 years would bring. Then, when we turned back and we would see achievements which far exceeded our fondest dreams.

At the centennial, the Bell telephone was exhibited as a wonderful invention. It was new, and only was shown in the latest model. Electric organs and music almost continuously passed through the buildings. Astronomy was a science at that time and electricity was coming into its own.

Of great interest was the collection of needle work displayed on exhibition for the first time. Fine and delicate embroideries were among the most of their work, but I feel sure must have been a thing that women would excel their lines as well as in the fine arts, for they were pioneers in telegraphy, inventions, science and art, doing excellent work as they were encouraged to broaden their industrial field on account of their ability.

Another unique feature of the exhibition was the New England log house and kitchen of Revolutionary times. The open fireplace with its iron kettles surely was more cheerful than the modern stove. The ropes of onions and dried apples hanging on the walls gave a festive air in spite of the crude ways of our forefathers.

Among the many displays was exquisitely executed jewelry and interesting pottery from different countries, fine silks from France, popular textiles from England, Japanese lacquer, Chinese porcelains and Swiss watches which were characteristic of the countries represented.

Machinery, stock, agricultural and horticultural products were intensely interesting to every visitor from the standpoint of learning what the world was doing. It was an important step in education and the exchange of ideas meant something to every country which had a part in the exhibition.

Did they realize then that 50 years later airplanes would be flying over the same grounds, that bicycles would be supplanted by automobiles and telephones would not transmit the voice alone, but the picture of the speaker? Was imagination keen enough then to prophecy that the phonograph with its "human" voice would furnish the music, and movies show actual scenes in true colors; that electric stoves would cook food of sufficient calories for human existence; that electric washing and sewing machines and vacuum cleaners would give the housewife time enough probably to run the whole fair? Women may have done well in 1876, but watch them get ready for 1926!

Maps have changed, new waterways have been opened, and the sea knows many marvels—such as radio control of ships, improved submarines and wireless telegraphy. Radium and X-ray have possibilities we cannot comprehend. If communication with Mars ever comes true, maybe we will have to reserve a booth for another world, at the Sequi-Centennial.

Anyway it is something to think about, even if we have five years to wait. Progress is the word and America will be far from the foot of the procession. When all nations come together with common interests, mutual aims and the desire for universal peace, surely it seems that the world must benefit by such a celebration.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

He who loses wealth loses much; he who loses a friend loses more, but he who loses his courage loses all.—Cervantes.

CANAL HAS CHANGED.

Reading the story A Man For Keeps I am reminded of my trip last summer to Lockport, N. Y. on the Erie canal. What would they think of the canal as it is enlarged, boats allowed to draw nine feet instead of six feet as they were in 1864, with its lift locks worked by electricity, and steamers landed at any lake port and sailing through this canal and the Hudson river to New York city. At Lockport there is a double flight of locks, one set for up and one for down, taking six pairs of gates to each set of nine locks. Above and below the canal is cut through solid rock. It is said each foot cost a man's life. This canal gives employment to a big amount of waterpower for factories, flour mills, etc. Water is taken from the canal and returned back into it below the locks through a creek that carries it into Lake Ontario, giving more than 50 feet fall on its way to the lake. While at Lockport I found the frame house where we lived in 1864, same in appearance and in good repair, showing that buildings that are well painted last a long time. Lockport is 25 miles East of Niagara Falls. You will hear from me again.—H. C. D.

HISTORY OF BOOKS.

Time has come again after a silence of nearly 11 years. I enjoy the letters the cousins write. They are so full of encouragement and good cheer and are helpful. Aunt Martha. Well, I was born a little about the time Black Valley and hope it will be interesting. The creek running through this section of the country is called Leatherwood on account of the trees that grow in clumps along its banks. It is a small tree, more like a big bush. The branches are so tough that they can hardly be broken, so on account of their durability were used as latch strings by the early settlers. The hills around here are beautiful, but if the cousins do not want a good hard jolt they had better not make a trip through this valley except in midsummer.

It was in this neighborhood that the "Leatherwood God" first made his appearance in 1828. William D. Howells visited in this valley when a boy and was so impressed with the story of the God that he said he intended to write a story about him. After he was 80 years old he wrote the novel, The Leatherwood God, his last book of fiction. It was published as a serial in the Century magazine and afterwards came out in book form. Some of his readers and admirers here sent him a small leatherwood tree which pleased him very much and which he had planted in the grounds around his home in New York. There is to be a homecoming at our county seat this October and among the historical pageants to be staged is one of The Leatherwood God, in which folks all along the valley are to be the participants.

Best regards to all the cousins. Will come again some day if Aunt Martha has room for me.—Aunt Sadie of Ohio.

MOTHERS AND RELIGION.

Will you admit an old-fashioned West Virginian into your circle? I have been a silent reader of The Blade ever since I "turnt to wread," but after reading William T. Ellis' Sunday school lesson for Sept. 18, I could keep still no longer. I am so old-fashioned that I feel "sorter" out of place trying to explain myself before all these "edicated chillerns."

Mr. Ellis speaks of a girl of 18 years being in a quandary. She is at a Summer resort where other girls are modern and she is old-fashioned. She has been reared to do as her mother desires. They have only one standard and that is "everybody is doing it." What she has been taught to consider modesty they scoff at as prudery. Dear friends, is it any wonder that he says the girl's plight embodies the problem of today. All to our sorrow we find that this is true.

I have read the discussions of ideals with interest and am glad that Lavant Owen has written again. I would like to shake hands with his mother. There is a bright crown in Heaven for the woman who brings up a son of such lofty principles. Some of our able writers stated that we are all just human. That is all very true, my friends, but let me tell you that there is as much difference in principles and character as there is in day and night. The world is a jungle of conflicting codes and customs in individual conduct as well as in international affairs. The accepted standard seems to be in the melting pot and it is going to take the old-fashioned mothers and old-time religion to put us on our feet again. I, for one, have a precious mother who was passed to the great beyond. Her life was pure and her deeds were noble. I know I shall find her with many other precious loved ones awaiting for me on that peaceful shore.—A Follower of Christ.

Don't Do This

Hot drippings must never be poured into a vessel containing cold drippings, or it will turn musty in a very short time.

BOY BROUGHT INTO HOME

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Restoring Mrs. Benz to Health

Altoona, Pa.—"I am writing to tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. We have had six children die almost at birth. From one hour to nineteen days is all they have lived. As I was going to have another, I took a dozen bottles of your Vegetable Compound and I can say that it is the greatest medicine on earth, for my baby is now four months old and is a finer baby you would not want. I am sending you a picture of her. Everybody says, 'That is a very healthy looking baby.' You have my permission to show this letter."—Mrs. C. W. Benz, 131 3rd Ave., Altoona, Pa.

No woman can realize the joy and happiness this healthy babe brought into the home of Mrs. Benz, unless they have had a like experience.

Every woman who suffers from any ailments peculiar to her sex, as indicated by backaches, headaches, bearing-down pains, irregularities, nervousness and "the blues" should not rest until they have given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

Our Correspondents

Just a Caged Bird saw the request for her address and sent it promptly on the prettiest card.—Mrs. G. V. McCreary, Schellburg, Pa., R. 1.

Buckeye Rambler writes that she thinks The Blade is one of the best family papers published and that it has a large family of big-hearted people. She wants to thank you all for remembering her friend, Miss Ruth Ringler, with cards and letters while she was in the hospital at Elyria, Ohio. She was there 10 weeks, but is now home and can walk again after a whole year and a half. She received 47 post cards and 80 letters from 16 different states, and she thanks you all for the inspiration received for they helped her pass many hours which otherwise would have been lonely ones.

A reader who writes for the first time for several years asks if any of us knows where he can get a copy of Wolf's Elocution. He has never seen but one copy and that was at Waterford, Michigan, in 1914. It contains a very amusing sketch of a Minister of Signs who was King of England or Scotland and whose business was to speak by signs only. S. S. Forrest will greatly appreciate the assistance of cousins in helping him to find this book.

A friend to Aunt Martha though unknown has written that her father has taken The Blade for so many years that they have grown to love it like one of the family. She reads the Household page to her father who is 74 years old. He enjoys it as much as the rest. The Sunday school talks by William T. Ellis is another feature they all enjoy. Her sister has been an invalid since childhood and has not been able to leave her room this Summer. Her birthday comes October 26, and she would appreciate letters or reading matter from the cousins. Her address is Welthea Dotson, La Fayette, Tenn., R. D. 2, Box 84. Now is our chance to shower her with cheer.

Another one of our readers would like a recipe for yellow frosting for cake. Sounds like a party, doesn't it?

Mixing With Martha

Old Fashioned Corn Cake.

Two cups flour, 1 cup corn meal, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 tbsp. melted butter, 2 tsp. baking powder, pinch of salt. Bake in shallow pans 15 or 20 minutes in hot oven.

Breakfast Gems.

Beat 3 eggs, add 1 pt. milk, 1 tsp. sugar and a little salt. Pour this gradually upon 2 cups sifted flour, stir well and add 1 tsp. melted butter. Butter gem pans and after heating them fill 2-3 full with the batter. Bake 20 minutes.

Raised Waffles.

Mix at night 1 qt. milk, ½ yeast cake dissolved in warm water, 1 qt. flour sifted. In the morning add ½ tsp. salt, 2 eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately; 3 tbsp. melted butter. Bake on hot, well greased waffle iron.

Cinnamon Buns.

Two coffee cups bread dough ready for tins, 4 scant tbsp. butter, 2 scant tbsp. sugar, ¼ tsp. soda in hot water, ½ tbsp. cinnamon white of 1 egg. Mix all together and roll ¼ inch thick and spread with paste made of 2-3 cup sugar, yolk of 1 egg. Roll and cut in slices 1 inch thick. Let rise until light and bake.

Potato and Ham Croquettes.

One cup minced cooked ham; 2 cups mashed potatoes; 2 eggs; dry bread crumbs; put the ham on the stove with the egg yolks; stir hard and let it barely heat; cool, make into 8 small balls, and cover with mashed potatoes; roll in fine, dry crumbs and then in the egg whites, slightly beaten, with ¼ cup of cold water, then in crumbs again. Fry in deep fat.

Art in the Home

Novel Luncheon Cloth

Simplicity marks the handmade luncheon cloth for everyday. Select white linen, heavy and glossy. Make edges true by pulling threads. Roll edge and whip with colored thread, making stitches quite long. When all around the edge, turn and whip the edge in the opposite direction forming crosses. This style is most effective, easy to do and pleasing

for a change in linens. Napkins to match complete the set and should be small. Dark blue, green or yellow are the best colors for the edge.

If you can find among your family treasures an old bisque fruit dish, you are more than fortunate, for just now the unglazed porcelain is quite the thing to set off the highlights of a rosy apple and the dull luster of grapes. Use the bowl of fruit for a centerpiece and your appointments will be correct for breakfast or luncheon or for the simple afternoon affair when you entertain your guests informally in your living room from which the dining table can be seen.

Colored linens are still in vogue, apple green shades, apricot, champagne and light blue being the choice for present day luncheon sets if one tires of the conventional white.

Frills for Paupers

Trustees of the Camberwell workhouse in London have decreed that women inmates must not go on leave in their pauper clothes and are going to supply trimming for all bonnets. The men will have soft collars and ties instead of neck handkerchiefs.

Chosen to Greet Veterans of '61

Miss Elizabeth Atkins.

Miss Elizabeth Atkins of Chattanooga, Tenn., is one of the Southern beauties who will grace the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans to be held at Chattanooga from October 25 to 27. Miss Atkins is sponsor for the Chattanooga Corps, Forrest's Cavalry.

BOYS AND GIRLS

The seasons alter: hoary headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose.
—Midsummer Night's Dream.

ADVICE TO LAVANT

There! I'm here at last and all out of breath, so don't mind my gasps for I'm telling you all it's quite a way from Clarion Co., Pa., to Toledo, Ohio.

Gracious me, who is that in the chair by mine—did you say Lavant Owen? Well, now, tell me why he ever chose to sit by me when he is looking for an ideal girl. If he compares me with that ideal, I won't stand the test, but I'll sit there if I may have King Philip in this other chair for he is a buddy of mine. Lavant, it's too bad you found the girl married whom you followed all the way to Aunt Martha's, but in a former letter you likened yourself to Ponce de Leon in his quest for the Fountain of Youth. Did you know that as he was dying he awoke to the fact that he had discovered the isle in his youth but had blindly passed it by in quest of an ideal. Too late he remembered Dona Inez, the white flower of Spain, and slowly traced on the margin of the manuscript these words: "And every man's heart is the isle, and the Fountain of Youth is in it, and the hand of a woman shall unseal it and cause its springs to flow." Better look around home, friend.

King Philip, seems to me you must be tired of apple sauce cake by now, having been offered so many, so just hire a flivver or an airplane and come to my home and I will treat you to pumpkin pie for a change. What has happened to all our Pennsylvanians, Uncle Josh, Abe Lincoln's Admirer, Penna, Blue Bird, Patches and all of you? Don't stay away please. I feel lonesome. I will retire to my corner for another period of silence.—Farmer Lassie.

OUR LADY CAPTAIN

I simply cannot resist the temptation to write again, since Aunt Martha was such a dear as to publish my first letter. The subject for discussion seems to be "trips." I don't know when I have taken a trip that impressed me as much or set me thinking like a recent visit to the Boys' Industrial school at Lancaster, Ohio. There are between 600 and 700 boys there from 10 to 20 years old. A more mannerly, better trained set of boys would be hard to find. Yes, they tip their hats to the ladies, too, and it doesn't seem to inconvenience them any. Cousins, I can't transcribe my thoughts, but if you ever get to our capital city, pay this school a visit. It will be well worth your while.

Well, Buckeye Buster, I haven't any angel food cake at hand, but have one of those luscious, big, juicy, sweet huckleberry pies, and if you bring Aunt Martha, you may have a whole quarter of it. I too am a lover of good music, so bring your violin along, and with the violin, piano and singing we will have a regular Chautauqua of our own.

Sho-me-lad, thanks for the invitation, but will not send my address this time. Tell you what I'll do, though, my name and occupation are the same, and if you guess it, I'll supply the first name and address. Is that a bargain?

Happy Mountain Boy, I'll have to correct you. Buckeye Hillikan is a "her" and not a "him," so I don't suppose you want to be led by a lady captain. Most men don't.—Buckeye Hillikan, Conotton, Ohio.

SEVERAL HOBBIES

Since I enjoy reading the boys and girls' column so much I thought I would venture to write some myself because I know Mr. W. B. is lonesome. I have several hobbies. But the chief ones are photography and music. I have an album with many pictures. We have a piano which I play, and I also have a Uke.

There is one thing that I think that all boys and girls should do—and that is to go to school as long as you can. We should go through the high school at least. I certainly intend to do so as I have been graduated from grammar school.

Perhaps you would like to know about my age and countenance. So here goes! I was 14 years old Feb. 14. If I have a twin I should like to correspond. I neglected to say that one of my greatest hobbies is writing letters. And I would like to get letters from boys and girls in other states between 14 and 18.

I live in the most beautiful part of the old Buckeye state, not far from the Ohio river. My brother, who was "over there," and I took a steamboat trip on the river a short time ago. And you may be sure little Brownie No. 2 was along. Farewell, lads and lassies, I hope to see you all in the good old Toledo Blade, the best paper what am.—Ethel Houston, St. Clairsville, O.

"BETTER CITIZENS."

There, that's it—close your French and Latin books for a minute. A rest will be good for you, King Philip, you needn't look so studious all at once for I saw you gazing dreamily out of that West window when I came in. No doubt you are building air castles in Spain. That's all very well, but please remember you are in America now. B. B., for your rudeness, I am going to punish you by telling you that I don't believe you are a cross old bachelor at all. Oh, you needn't glare like that.

As everyone seems to be introducing themselves by a description I will follow suit. I am about 5 ft. 3 in. tall, have brown hair and gray eyes and I will be 18 in November. I heartily second the motion that we continue our trips during the coming months, although we are again at our studies. A trip once a week in our Dream Ship will prove refreshing. How about it, cousins? Dixie Moonbeam, come again. I don't wonder King Philip admires you. Jim of Breezy Heights, I wish I knew you. Your letter was fine and my hobbies seem to correspond so much with yours that I feel as if I did really know you. I greatly enjoyed what you said about capturing souls for the Master, for I am a young worker in the kingdom and am daily finding trials to be met and overcome.

This is my third year in high school. I think every boy and girl should strive for a good education, not only in the study of books but also in the study of becoming better citizens. The young Americans of today are laying the foundation of future ages and should build good characters, for what is better than a noble character? Young as I am I have come to realize that it is not the big things that count as much as the simple duties if faithfully performed for

"Heaven is not reached at a single bound;
But we climb the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies
And we mount its summit—round by round."

—Only a Junior.

FAVORS CARD EXCHANGE.

Will you permit my coming into the fold of cousinship out of the land of the sky? I have been a continuous reader of The Blade for several years and have always taken a great interest in reading the boys and girls' corner. As this is my first time I will not be very long. I wish to tell Brown Eyed Lassie of Kentucky that her letter was very interesting, also Little Tulip of N. C. I certainly would like to hear from them. Murphy is the county seat of Cherokee county; its population is 1,600, and is situated at the western end of a valley 17 miles long and three to 12 miles wide and is completely surrounded by big mountains. It is beautiful. I would like to exchange postcard views with some of the other cousins. I am between 18 and 21, have dark brown hair, gray-blue eyes, am five feet 11 inches tall. Hope my first letter will not reach the waste basket.—Sunny Boy of N. C. (Murphy, Box 343).

Short and Sweet

"Well, boys, it's almost hunting season, so get your guns oiled and snowshoes fixed for we'll soon be on the trail. You, too, girls, only you probably would prefer walking home with the teacher after school," writes James M. Smith. He is one of us who loves the out-of-doors—that is, as long as he doesn't have to be chef. Because the last time he tried a batch of flapjacks they didn't turn out very well and the coffee almost killed the crowd. Maybe our cousin, Mr. Parks, will do the cooking. Everybody get ready anyway for a lark for the air is nippy and our spirits high.

Country Jake, will you exchange snapshots with Sunny Jane of W. Va.? She admires your letters and while she has standing room she adds that she thinks the lady from Pa. exaggerated their W. Va. roads just a little, for she says they always manage to get through the roads near Braxton.

Now, don't faint, cousins, but we are actually getting letters reserving space in Snatches. (It makes old W. B. growl and carry on wildly). A dear little 12-year-old Buckeye from Ohio writes that she likes to read Snatches from W. B. and our good Merry-Go-Rounder, Vermont Greenhorn, asked to have a paragraph this week. We are showing our cruel waste basket a thing or two. Lottie Withrow tells Cousin Jacob H. Lyons to watch for her address in Snatches and says she hopes Virginia Bill does not beat her to it.

Vermont Greenhorn has a message for Short and Sweet, too—he would like to have the old song, Young Charlotte, complete with its 18 verses, and he leaves this message for A Soldier's Widow, Ona Starkey, Maud, or any others, that a letter directed to Lee C. Bean, Sharon, Vt., will reach Vermont Greenhorn and receive answers.

Little Buckeye (Malinda Williams, Carroll, Ohio, R. R. 2), now being 12 years old, is ready to become one of the girls who write to The Blade. She enjoys everybody's letters and hope to find one cousin, anyway, who will enjoy hers. She goes to school and likes to have her lessons.

Flip of Tenn., Aunt Martha has misplaced your address and Buckeye Rambler has written for it. You all ought to see the size of Aunt Martha's scrapbook—'most as big as a house! If any of you want your name and address in the indexed catalogue will you please send your name and address on a separate slip of paper? Here's your chance to "join the catalogue."

One morning last week a box arrived for Aunt Martha, full of roasted chestnuts—that is they looked like roasted chestnuts, but the letter from Vesta and Vera Phillips said they were chinquepins which grow in sticky burrs, several in a cluster, on bushes from four to 10 feet high. And good—! Simply delicious, and a harbinger of good times which come in the Fall. Thank you both, you dear little nieces, and thank you, too, for telling Aunt Martha that you enjoyed her stories.

Here comes a note for this column but instead of Short and Sweet, it is short and mighty sweet. Curly Head of Indiana cannot keep her secret any longer because she is so happy. She has found her ideal—somebody who is a great writer and reader of the Household page and a good friend to Aunt Martha and all the cousins. She has left it to the cousins to guess who he is. Isn't it thrilling?

Arnie of W. Va. wished for a twin in Snatches and her wish came true for Amanda Waggoner of Randolph, N. Y., R. R. 2, is her twin and is all ready to send her a birthday card if Arnie will please send her address to Amanda in time.

Ever since Dew Drop of W. Va. has been a reader of The Blade, she has been looking for a twin. She was not as lucky as Arnie of W. Va. who found one right away, but "patience is its own reward," you know, and here comes Mountain Elf who, too, was 16, April 20, and Dew Drop (Audrey Gill, Leon, W. Va.) wishes to exchange her address with Mountain Elf.

Snatches From W. B.

I am lonely and would like to correspond with the boys and girls my age or a little older. I will be 19 Dec. 6—have I a twin?—Mary Virginia Snyder, Madison, Ind., care of Mr. Charles Snyder, R. R. 8.

Lavant Owen, I enjoyed your letter very much. Hoosier Violet, I'm with you. I think education is an interesting subject. Have I a twin? I will be 12 Jan. 19.—Sarah Ellison.

I think Aunt Martha is about 45 years old.—S. E.

My address is Blue Ridge, Ga.—Lottie Withrow.

Have I a twin? I was born April 15, 1852, and if I can find my twin I would like to hear from him or her.—Vermont Greenhorn.

I am in the seventh grade and I enjoy going to school. I like to play the organ for my friends on Sunday and I would like to exchange cards, letters and snapshots.—Gratchel N. Orris, Clarkrange, Tenn.

I am going to school at Martha Washington and am in the seventh grade. I would like to exchange cards, letters and photos.—Wanneta White, Wilder, Tenn.

I wish Rosy Cheeks, Molly Darling and Buffalo Bill would write again. Say, cousins, wouldn't you like to get a look at Aunt Martha and all her rosy cheeked boys and girls? I would.—Silver Bell.

Try Olive Oil

Instead of blacking the gas stove, rub over with olive oil. This keeps it a nice black and saves much trouble.

Hem Table Linen by Hand

Table linen should be hemmed by hand. Not only does it look better and more dainty, but there is never a streak of dirt under the edge after being laundered as with machine sewing.

POETS' CORNER

The Song My Mother Used to Sing

I dreamt of scenes in days of yore,
When I from pain and care was free;
I saw my mother's face once more,
It beamed with joy to welcome me;
I saw her as she used to sit,
While childish glee around did ring,
And softly, sweetly as she knit,
She sang the song she used to sing.

CHORUS.

I think of dear and sainted mother,
Everywhere I roam;
I fancy that I hear her singing
"Far from the Old Folks at Home."

I saw the playground where the boys
So joyous, gay, and free from care,
Would sport around with merry noise,
While I in every sport did share;
I skipped across the emerald lea,
And plucked the flowers of early spring,
But dearer far than all to me,
The song my mother used to sing.

I wandered by the little brook
That through the greenwood winds its way,
Where in a shady little nook
I've fished for minnows many a day;
I climbed the old oak-tree anew,
And sat upon the little swing,
Where oft I swung and listened to
The song my mother used to sing.

The West Virginia Hills

By H. E. Engle.

Oh, the West Virginia Hills!
How majestic and how grand,
With their summits bathed in glory,
Like out Prince Immanuel's land!
Is it any wonder, then,
That my heart with rapture thrills,
As I stand once more with loved ones
On those West Virginia hills?

O the hills, beautiful hills,
How I love those West Virginia hills;
If o'er sea or land I roam,
Still I'll think of happy home,
And the friends among the West Virginia hills.

Oh, the West Virginia Hills!
Where my girlhood's hours were pass'd;
Where I often wandered lonely,
And the future tried to cast;
Many are our visions bright
Which the future tried to cast,
Many are our visions bright
Which the future never fulfills;
But how sunny were my day-dreams
On those West Virginia hills.

Oh, the West Virginia Hills!
How unchanged they seem to stand,
With their summits pointed skyward
To the Great Almighty's land!
Many changes I can see,
Which my heart with sadness fills,
But no changes can be noticed
In those West Virginia hills!

Oh, the West Virginia Hills!
I must bid you now adieu,
In my home beyond the mountains
I shall ever dream of you;
In the evening time of life,
If my Father only wills,
I shall still behold the vision
Of those West Virginia hills.

Cards and Letters

The following boys and girls would like to correspond: Pearl Carr and Mary Cole, Gassaway, W. Va., Box 40; Cecil Carr, Belfont, W. Va.; Cassie Cook, Olwe Engle and Shulie Engle, Bloomington, W. Va.; Anna Atkinson, Roy Lanham, Ola Lanham, Romance, W. Va.; Adda Smith, Advent, W. Va.; Freeda Thomas, Loop, W. Va.; Erma Dickerson and Millis Cox, Willis, Va.; Russell Ward, Lane, Ill., DeWitt Co.; Ottie L. Berry, Box 23, Grace M. Herron, Box 8, Floyd L. McCray, Box 4, Rhoda A. Berry, Box 23, Cleveland, W. Va.; Thomas Rayfield, Sevierville, Tenn., R. 14; Flora Hayton and Ballard Hayton, Ceres, Va.; Della Elder, Reatha Rankin and Leslie Rankin, Gibbs, Ark.; Sears, Mary Sears, William Sears, Maysville, W. Va.; Nellie M. Arthur, Ona, W. Va.; Blanche Ray, Mae Ray, Romance, W. Va.; Bessie Tingler, Lena Tingler, H. G. Tingler, Burnt House, W. Va.; Earl Davis, Chauncey Mills, South Bloomington, Ohio, R. F. D. 1; Willard Johnson, South Bloomington, Ohio; Nettie Micheal, Core, W. Va.; Audrey Wilson, Arrey Wilson, Mary Fordyce, Lena Steele, Gladeth Steele, Fairview, W. Va.; Garnet Wiagel, Beatrice Parrish, Don Powell, Carl Wiagel, Audry Boston, Palestine, W. Va., R. D. 2; Annie Vines, Lulu Ward, Sugar Grove, N. C.; Viola Tester, Ruth Farthing, Bulah Ward, Watauga Falls, N. C.; Golda Morgan, Stella Rhodes, Liverpool, W. Va., R. 1; Easel Hill, Maysel Salisbury, Palestine, W. Va., R. D. 2.

A Light in the Window

(Copied from the Devotional Hymn and Tune Book, printed in 1864).

There's a light in the window for thee, brother,
There's a light in the window for thee;
A dear one has moved to the mansions above,
There's a light in the window for thee.

CHORUS.

A mansion in heaven we see,
And a light in the window for thee.

There's a crown, and a robe, and a palm, brother,
When from toil and from care you are free;
The Saviour has gone to prepare you a home,
With a light in the window for thee.

O watch, and be faithful, and pray, brother,
All your journey o'er life's troubled sea,
Though affliction assail you, and storms beat severe,
There's a light in the window for thee.

Then on, perseveringly on, brother,
Till from conflict and suffering free,
Bright angels now beckon you over the stream,
There's a light in the window for thee.

The Bird With the Broken Pinion

By Hezekiah Butterworth.

I walked through the woodland meadows,
Where sweet the thrushes sing,
And I found on a bed of mosses
A bird with a broken wing.
I healed its wound, and each morning
It sang its old sweet strain,
But the bird with the broken pinion
Never soared as high again.

I found a young life broken
By sin's seductive art;
And, touched with a Christlike pity,
I took him to my heart.
He lived with a noble purpose,
And struggled not in vain,
But the life that sin had stricken
Never soared as high again.

But the bird with the broken pinion
Kept another from the snare,
And the life that sin had stricken
Raised another from despair.
Each loss has its compensation,
There is healing for every pain,
But the bird with the broken pinion
Never soared as high again.

A Child of the King

My Father is rich in houses and lands,
He holdeth the wealth of the world in His hands;
Of rubies and diamonds, of silver and gold,
His coffers are full, He has riches untold.

CHORUS.

I'm a child of the King, a child of the King;
With Jesus, my Saviour, I'm a child of the King.

My Father's own Son, the Saviour of men,
Once wandered on earth as the poorest of them;
But now He is pleading for sinners on high,
And will give me a home when He comes by and by.

I once was an outcast, a stranger on earth,
A sinner by choice, and an alien by birth;
But I've been adopted, my name is written down
An heir to a mansion, a robe and a crown.

A tent or a cottage, O why should I care;
They've builded a palace for me over there;
Tho' exiled from home, yet still I may sing:
"All glory to God, I'm a child of the King."

Poems Wanted

The following poems and songs have been requested for publication in the Poets' Corner: I's Gwine Back to Dixie; The Battleship Maine; The Sun Bright Clime; Whispering Bill; The Alderman of the Ward; Boneapart's Retreat; Foolish Questions; The Cat Came Back.

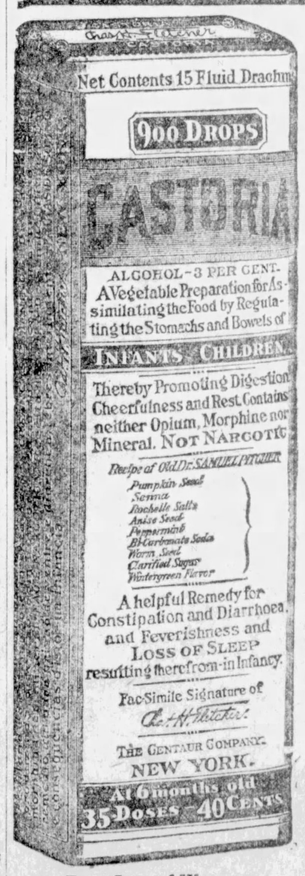
Also poems and songs containing the following words:

Then ask me not to linger here,
Among this gay and careless throng;
I am waiting, only waiting for the summons,
Child, come home.

On a board of bright mosaic
Carved with many a quaint design,
Stands a brace of silver goblets,
Wreathed with flowers and filled with wine.

Try This Surely

To cream butter and sugar easily, use a wooden potato masher. Try it when you make your next cake.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RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

THE CORN GRATER— Useful in Pioneer Days

How many Blade readers ever punched holes in some piece of tinware and then grated corn ears into corn meal?

We guess that many could hold up their hands "Yes" in answer to Rural Welfare's question. We wonder how many of our readers have had corn cakes (or johnny cakes) for breakfast, corn pone or corn bread for dinner, and mush for supper. Rural Welfare has been on just such diet in the log cabin days of our life.

In the early fall we would try to have new corn meal before the neighbors had it. Mother used to select from the field some of the ripest ears of corn and put them in the kitchen oven to dry out and harden and then we would do the grating and get the new meal, which was rather a slow process, but we wanted a bit of new mush and the grater brought results. This meal would be sifted and the bran and the big chunks need not be used in the mush pot. Later two or three sacks of corn would be taken to mill for meal, but in our boyhood notions this factory made meal never tasted quite as good in mush and milk as did the home grown and hand made meal.

When we got the sack of meal home from town we used to sieve and stir it up frequently from molding, or heating or becoming musty. The juniors of today do not have a chance to know how dependent they are upon the towns and city mill, nor how independent their old grandfathers and grandmothers were.

We have faith in the young folks of today, but we wonder if a certain slice and spice of hardship and poverty would not make of our boys and girls a hardier race and more virile citizens. The rugged men and women of yonder days were of the type and mold as to win applause and respect of all the world. Does any Blade reader still have an old corn grater or meal maker?

DOWN IN DIXIE— In Old Tennessee

Rural Welfare editor accepted invitation to act as toastmaster at a meeting of National Farm Loan association officers of the state of Tennessee, at Nashville.

Tennessee Democrats have not yet figured out just what breed of a cyclone hit them at the 1920 election. This old reliable Gibraltar of Democracy turned turtle and elected a Republican governor and gave its electoral vote to Warren G. Harding.

This state is really three in one. Eastern, middle and western sections. The citizens of each division are almost as distinctive as though they lived in different states.

Tennessee is a picturesque and historic state. In Civil war time it was a bone of contention and many battles were fought with the state as the stake and prize. Lookout mountain, Chickamauga and other famous battles helped to decide the fate of secession and the southern confederacy.

This state has given three presidents to the United States: Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson and James K. Polk. Johnson became president when Lincoln was shot; had a stormy time in the White House, and came within one vote of being impeached and removed from his high office.

We paid a visit to Jackson's old home, 12 miles from the city of Nashville, and known as the "Hermitage." A dozen years ago we were there. It is in better condition now than then. A ladies' association has it in charge and funds for its upkeep. No one lives in the home. It is kept as near like it was the day that its distinguished owner died as possible.

It is a grand old mansion. The old carriage that took Jackson to Washington to be inaugurated, a trip of 30 days, is in the old carriage house. This coach was a palace in its day and no doubt had a record for high speed as reckoned then.

Many interesting relics and records are to be seen inside this home. Many of them of great historic value. The spot where Jackson had his duel with Dickinson is not far away. Dickinson had killed two men in duels and expected to kill Jackson, but "Old Hickory" got Dickinson in that fight. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, some friends of the family and old "Uncle Alfred" are buried in the garden near the home. Uncle Alfred was a slave and faithful servant of the family and died at the age of 98 years. To be buried with the family of a president of the United States was a signal honor for a black man in those days.

We visited the state fair which was on while we were in the city. Within a short distance of where we were standing a quarrel took place. Two shots fired and two men dead. Very little fuss was made about it. The ambulance and police came and the matter was soon over so far as the fair was concerned.

Colonel Russwurm, an old friend of ours, was in charge of the fair, which was a wonderful institution. A mammoth cattle show was on. New buildings erected this year. Many counties had magnificent displays of boy and girl club work. Under training of the Smith-Hughes agricultural schools wonderful results are being obtained.

No charge made for the grandstand seats. They are free to all. First come, first seated. One man killed in motorcycle races. Governor McCray of Indiana, had his fine Hereford cattle on exhibition.

At the business meeting and at the banquet of the Farm Loan association officers we met many of the rugged men of the state. Some of them talked freely of the "Mountain Dew," for which this state is famous. This dew is moonshine whisky.

The farm loan system is a blessing to these farmers at this time. Tennessee has over 100 farm loan associations. Hon. Walter Howell, president of Federal Land bank of Louisville, was present and delivered a splendid address. He was in his home state. Many good things were said and heard at this splendid meeting and banquet. All present agree that the land bank was the only thing that kept loan sharks from robbing folks during the present crisis.

THE CLUB LEADER— Saves Boys and Girls

The county club leader helps to save our boys and girls for the farm. This leader is worth a thousand times what he costs. Town people who know conditions and can see ahead ought to be glad to help to pay the cost of having a club leader in every agricultural county to encourage the younger farm folks to stay on the farm and learn to farm."

This statement was made to Rural Welfare editor by the editor of a county newspaper. This editor had closely inspected the club work displays made at a county fair. This editor had not taken great interest in this work before he saw the big showing made by farm boys and girls at the fair.

We wonder how many farmers will take as much interest in this junior club work as this editor expressed in his remarks.

Too many farmers complain that their boys will not stay on the farm. They want to get away from the old homestead and they go.

Too many farmers lose their boy from the farm because they would kick on having a good club leader in their home county. This club leader might cost the farmer 10 cents a year, but some farmers are just enough short-sighted not to spend 10 cents in the right place to save their boy or girl for the farm.

This year, in many counties, Rural Welfare has seen wonderful exhibits at the fairs made by young folks of the county. Of course the mother is greatly interested and so is father, but often he is too gloomy to let his son or daughter know that he is pleased and interested in the club work and the prizes they can win or have won.

In a number of Ohio counties the county agent and county club leader and the county school superintendent co-operate and most beneficl results are obtained by this three-horse team working together to keep boys and girls on the farm.

A WINTER OAT CROP— Fall and Winter Pasture

In Tennessee we met a farmer who said that Winter oats, sown in the Autumn made good pasture for Fall and Winter.

He stated that such an oat field made good grazing a good part of the Winter and then handed a good harvest to the farmer the following summer.

How many northern farmers have ever asked their county agent or experiment station whether Winter oats would be of such service North of the Mason and Dixon line. There may be places in the north where Winter oats are fashionable but we do not know of them.

Some farmers sow rye in the Fall and expect to use it as a late fall grazing crop. We wonder how much we lose by getting into ruts and staying. How much could we make by everlastingly asking questions and trying to discover new things? How much would we be ahead if we would make diligent effort to find out what the other fellow has been doing and what his success and failures have been in the farming game? Live and learn is a good motto. Do it now.

LAYING CORNERSTONE— For New School House

The day was Sunday. The place was God's great out-of-doors. The occasion was the laying of the cornerstone of a township centralized school building. The cost was $100,000 for the building and all the equipment.

Big crowd present. Other township folks had come for the event. Rural Welfare editor had been invited to deliver the address of the day. We were there.

In the cornerstone was placed a metal box containing a small flag and the records of the steps taken to erect the building, and newspapers of the county.

There ought to have been the names of every man, woman and child written in ink on good paper placed in this little vault, in which was to be buried for a hundred years the little tokens that were placed in the metal box.

This building will be the crossroads for old and young in that township for years to come. Grandfather and grandmother will be glad to go there and meet the neighbors and see the young folks play their part in life as boys and girls should do.

We asked the crowd: "How many, if any of you attended school in a log schoolhouse?" Three folks, two men and one woman held up hands. Some were there who recalled the days when school was held every other Saturday, and some remembered having to go to school until noon on Saturdays.

Some were there who remembered the days when the Winter term was four months and the Summer term was two months, with a man in the Winter and a lady teacher in summer. Many recalled the days when it was the fashion to lock the teacher out of or in the school to make him promise to treat at Christmas time. Others had in mind the old days when the teacher passed out cards on the last day of school and also gave money or prizes for the best speller or reader in the school.

We have discovered that old folks like to take these little journeys back to girlhood and boyhood days and live again in the sweet memories of old times and ways.

This township had jangled about the spot on which the schoolhouse was to be built, but the good spirit at the laying of this cornerstone did much to smooth out any of the rough places. Everybody in the township now understands that they are stockholders in this fine new building and they will do their best to get the biggest dividends out of the investment that it costs.

WILL FARMERS STICK— Many Are Farm Sick

We have just read a news item in a country newspaper as follows: "Many farmers in this community have decided to quit farming. The past year has not been profitable to them and they will seek other occupations."

How many folks have heard the old adage "Out of the frying pan into the fire"? We wonder if farmers are wise in leaving the farm at this time. Will they be better off in some other business? Do they know of any business that has not had its disappointments during the past year?

The land must feed all the folks. The sea furnishes the United States with only three per cent of its food. Field and garden must supply the other 97 per cent of our eats.

The farther we get away from the land the harder we may find our task to get a meal ticket before harvest comes again. We personally know farmers who are worse off after harvest this year than they were one year ago, but they do not intend to run up a white flag, quit and fly to ills they know not of.

We have just talked to a farmer who says he made money feeding baby beef this year and realized 75 cents a bushel for all corn and other feed grains fed to the bunch of calves.

This man is a good farmer and keen business fellow. He has just bought one hundred and twenty calves to feed and grow the coming year. He says that feeding calves is a safer money maker than buying heavy cattle to feed.

Last year he paid twelve cents a pound and sold at eleven cents, but he still made money by feeding and adding weight to the animals. He has figured that the best time to sell baby beef is late August or early September as market price is usually at the peak at that time of the year.

This man believes that right now is a mighty good time for every farmer in America to stick to the farm and keep on farming. Prices will come back. So will the farm and the farmer. Stay on the farm. Do it now.

BALL BAT BATTLE— Did You Ever Choose Up?

Did you ever choose up for a battle on the ball ground where the weapons were to be ball and bat, mouth and enthusiasm? We have done this many a time. We would like to do it again. So would you.

There was no fixing of the game in those days. There was no great scandal of selling out on the part of any of the players as has been the case with some of the baseball teams in the past two years.

It was a great honor to be the first one chosen by the fellows who had tossed the bat and put one hand on top of the other to see who would get the first choice of players.

We weighed most a ton one day when we were picked first to be on one side in a ball game. We felt that we were a leading citizen of that country school district for a week after that choice was made.

One poor fellow was seldom chosen in the game, because he had been caught smoking tobacco. In those days smoking and chewing was not a good trademark for a young man. A big change has come in styles and fashions of boys since then.

Town ball was our favorite games. After a while we played rotation, which gave the poor players a chance to get to bat once in a while. As a rule the good players on the grounds were the boys and girls who were also the leaders in their classes inside the school room.

We have so changed school laws and school customs that there are no big boys and big girls to play these games in our one-room country schools. But the ball and bat battle will still draw the crowd and make folks cheer a good play, especially when made by the home team.

Many things have helped along the cause of centralization and the consolidation of country schools. Where roads are good enough and the property valuation high enough, these get-together schools are the right thing today, because some of our country district schools are almost lonesome and without enthusiasm.

This is the season of the year when all good folks should take an interest in schools and school work. Schools are the biggest cost in our state government. We should do our utmost to get value received for our school tax dollar and the most good from the school for our boys and our girls.

We cannot help but think that young folks of today are missing a big treat by not having the privilege of going to the district school where some 40 or 50, all ages and grades, were huddled in one room for study and work, but having a mighty good time when let loose for recess and noon hour.

AFRAID TO TALK— Cowardice Is Costly

Rural Welfare editor has received scores of letters in the last two months in reference to the road hog disease and the rakeoff on high cost roads. Most of these letters have come from Ohio writers. We have made many speeches in which we have exposed the methods used by the road hogs to get the taxpayer's cash and coin. Many of these letters are from folks who have read the Blade or heard some of our talks.

Too many of these letters ask us not to use the name of the writer and to be careful and not say anything or use the information in such way as to lead anybody to suspect where we got the tip or the facts about the road case mentioned in the letter.

What's the use of being afraid of grafters or political bosses who may be stealing your dollars through this road hog game?

Some Ohio road officals are now under indictment for stealing and selling booze in the courthouse. The thing to do is to clean house.

DRYS GET BLACK EYE— Wets Hit the Law

Why make a farce of government and a joke of the law? Why enact dry laws and then select wets to enforce the law? Why put on duty those whose sole purpose will be to give every dry law a black eye?

As time and events go by it is becoming plain to all fair minded folks that some of the so-called prohibition enforcement officers are going to extremes and doing very ridiculous things for the sole purpose of discrediting the dry laws.

In some instances some of these officials have been wolves in sheep's clothing and were boot-leggers wearing the livery of an official oath to do their duty, but in fact to betray a trust and assist in promoting crime and law breaking.

If prohibition is to be enforced, only those who will be true to their trust should be put on guard. Some cowardly judges will sit on the bench and let dirty lawyers prostitute a court of justice in order to let bootleggers escape the law. To hades with all such judges. Talk loud.

BLUE GRASS FAIR— Great State Show

"Down in Old Kentucky." A great state fair. Record crowds and record-breaking exhibits. Rural welfare editor saw young and old Democrats riding a Republican elephant and in the poultry department there were Republicans in charge of Democratic roosters.

This state fair is the show window of Kentucky's great agricultural resources. It is the signboard that the state which gave Abraham Lincoln to mankind can feed and clothe itself and is an empire of wealth, progress and industry. This is not the happiest year for the farmer, but Blue Grass boosters had set themselves to the task of having a great farm product exhibit at the Kentucky annual exposition. They did it. In a vast and magnificent hall there was assembled and artistically displayed one of the finest shows of products of soil and toil ever shown in Kentucky.

The apple show was a high spot feature. It was big as well as excellent. We saw the largest and fattest watermelons. They weighed most a ton and the pumkpins were double the melon size.

The handiwork of women was wonderful. The culinary class was complete. Domestic science is not a lost art in Kentucky. Its ladies are not only handsome but they are also past masters in the art of homemakers and meal makers.

The great building in which these exhibits were shown was decorated in fine fashion. There were dash and flash of color everywhere. Bunting and banners in every direction and an almost solid surging crowd to see the sights.

The live stock show was beyond compare. A monster whole size Coliseum was packed with thousands of human beings to watch the showing of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and plenty applause was given when the blue ribbon was given out in hot contests.

Kentucky has set its face in the direction of better and greater agriculture by going in strongly for pure bred live stock. It will mean lasting prosperity for farmers of that state. The agricultural college has done a wonderful work along these lines and have put over the message of better breeding of animals in the Blue Grass state.

MAKE MORE MONEY

Get the Agency for Bush Automobiles

for 1922. Open and closed cars. Start today to make more money in 1922 than you did in 1921. You can with good cars at low prices. Get all information quick. Write today. Dept. TBM

Bush Motor Co., Bush Temple, Chicago

THE LATEST MARKETS

During last week the stock market lived up to its character for steadiness in all essential particulars. It was indeed true that the bears got the upper hand once or twice, but it was at best a precarious control which they exercised. Trading operations were conducted with caution and were not fruitful in the way of speculative profits.

The real feature was the relatively active investment demand. Government war bonds and notes were bought in large volume and new offerings such as the $60,000,000 Federal Land Bank 5% bonds, $12,000,000 State of Queensland, Australia, 20-year 7% sinking fund gold bonds and $12,000,000 Rio De Janeiro 25-year 7% sinking fund gold bonds were subscribed to and the books closed almost as soon as they were opened.

This situation indicates clearly enough that funds were in ample supply for definite purposes which were as yet outside the speculative field. The inference to be drawn was that the longer futures held promise for constructive development while the nearer future was flacked with confusing uncertainties, traversing and beclouding the vision of the loss discerning or of those whose comprehension is confined to day events.

Bond Values Enhance.

Bonds value automatically enhance as credit rates recede. This principle has been illustrated since the rise in cotton and grain price made it possible for the planter and the farmer to liquidate borrowings at the banks. The process was slow in September but reduction in the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis from 6½% to 6% showed that liquidation was proceeding apace with every prospect of acceleration in the current month. Buying of Liberty bonds reflected the increasing momentum while at the same time it was brought home to the investor that foreign governments, states or municipalities, as the case may be, were finding it possible to borrow at gradually lower costs.

This was first made manifest in a conspicuous way when Argentina recently succeeded in placing a $50,000,000 7% 2-year note issue in the market which was offered to the investor at a price to yield approximately 7.20%. This return contrasted with 8, 9 and even 10% yields in war and post-war days. The yield in the Queensland bonds was about 7.10% while the municipal bonds of Rio De Janeiro yielded 8.20%.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.22; Dec., $1.22; May, $1.29. Corn, cash, 53c. Oats, cash, 28c. Barley, cash, 63c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 87c. Cloverseed, cash, $12.70; Oct., $12.70; Dec., $12.85; Feb., $13.05; March, $12.90. Alsike, cash, $10.50; Oct., $10.50; Dec., $10.70; March, $10.90. Timothy, cash, 1920, $2.60; 1921, $2.70; Oct., $2.70; Dec., $2.85; March, $3.00.

Chicago—Wheat, Dec., $1.09¾; May, $1.13⅞. Corn, Dec., 47⅝c; May, 53⅜c. Oats, Dec., 33⅜c; May, 37¾c. Barley, Dec., 57c. Rye, Dec., 88c; May, 91½c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 49c; solid pack, 48c; nut margarine, 24@25c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 24@25c; New York limburger, 30c; Wisconsin, 1-lb., 26c; domestic Swiss, 32c; new Michigan, 25@26c; longhorn, 29@30c.

Eggs—Candled, 45c; selects, 50.

Bacon—Fat, 18c; lean, 27½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 24½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 23½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 20½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 18c. Lard—11c. Hams—25c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 14c; luncheon 17c; bologna, 14c; frankfurters, 17c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 18@22c; geese, 17@18c; turkeys, 33@35c; chickens, 20@22c; old roosters, 13@15c; broilers, 18@22c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bull, 2c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 9c; No. 2 kip, 7½c; cured hides, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; horse hides, $1.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra, in tubs, 51½@52c; prints, 52½@53c; extra firsts, 50½@51c; firsts, 49½@50c; seconds, 40*@41c; packing stock, 23½@25½c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 50c; extra fine, 49c; Ohio firsts, new cases, 45c; old cases, 44c; western firsts, new cases, 42c. Oleomargarine—Pound prints, nut oleo, 22@25c; high grade, made of animal oils, 25@25½c; lower grades, 20@22c. Cheese—York state, 24@26c; brick, 25@28c; fancy Swiss, 35@59c; longhorn, (Wisconsin), 25@27c; Roquefort, 21@25c; limburger, 25@26c. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 24@26c; light, 18@20c; roosters, 15c; spring chickens, light, 20c; choice, 2@23c; live spring ducks, 21@25c; geese, 18@21c. Potatoes—Jersey, $3.50 per 150-lb. sack. Sweet potatoes, $4.00@4.25 a bbl.; Jersey, $1.75 a hamper; Delaware, $1.40@1.50 hamper.

Chicago—Butter higher; creamery, extras, 45c; standard, 38½c; firsts, 34@44c; seconds, 30@32c. Eggs unchanged; receipts, 6,099 cases. Poultry, alive, higher; fowls, 14@23c; springs, 21c. Potatoes steady; receipts, 80 cars; N. Dakota Red river Ohios, bulk, $1.85@1.95; S. Dakota early Ohios, $1.55@1.65; Minnesota and Wisconsin round white, $2.10@2.25; sacked, $2.00@2.15.

New York—Butter barely steady; receipts, 10,142; creamery higher than extras, 47@47½c; creamery, extras (92 score), 46½c; firsts (88 to 91 score), 46½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 27½c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 14,852; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 49@52c; firsts, 42@47c; New Jersey hennery, whites, extra fancy candled selections, 80c; nearby and nearby western hennery, whites, firsts to average extras, 58@74c; nearby and nearby western hennery, browns, extras, 56@60c; nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 44@55c; refrigerators, special marks fancy, 37@39c; do., firsts, 34@36c. Cheese, firmer; receipts, 1,123; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 22@23c; do., average run, 21½@22c; state, whole milk, twins, specials, 22@22½c; do., average run, 21½c. Live poultry weak; fowls, 15@28c; roosters, 11@13c; dressed steady; old roosters, 16@21c.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Hogs — Receipts, 3,500; heavies, $9.00; yorkers, $9.10; pigs, $9.10. Lambs, $8.50@9.25. Cattle, $9.00; calves, $13.00@14.00.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 225; slow. Calves—Receipts, 175; slow, $1.00 lower, $5.00@14.00. Hogs—Receipts, 2,400; slow, heavy mixed; yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $9.25; roughs, $6.75@7.00; stags, $4.00@5.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 400; strong; lambs, $4.00@10.50; others unchanged.

Pittsburgh — Hogs — Receipts, 2,000; higher; heavies, $8.75@9.00; heavy and light yorkers and pigs, $9.25@9.30. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 500; steady; top sheep, $5.25; top lambs, $9.50. Calves—Receipts, 50; steady; top, $14.00.

East St. Louis, Ill.—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000; yearling steers steady; $8.35 paid; other steers slow; best heifers and other classes steady; medium and good cows, $3.75@5.00; bulk bologna bulls, $3.25@3.75; bulk stockers, $4.00@5.00; good to choice light veal calves, $11.00@11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500; fairly active, 15@25c lower; top, $9.25; bulk lights and medium weights, $9.00@9.25; heavy hogs not selling, one 270-lb. deck brought $8.75; packer sows steady to 25c lower; pigs steady. Sheep — Receipts, 2,000; active; best killing lambs, 25c higher; all others steady; a few early lamb sales steady; top, $8.75; bulk, $8.00@8.50; culls mainly $5.00; ewe top, $4.00; bulk, $3.00@3.75; run mainly southwestern lambs of good quality.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 compared with a week ago, desirable corn fed steers and yearlings 50c to 75c higher; medium and plain short fed and grassers steady to 25c higher; fat she-stock mostly 25@50c higher; heifers up most; canners and cutters steady to 25c higher; bulls 25@40c lower; light veal calves 50c to $1.00 lower; desirable heavy calves unevenly higher; stockers and feeders, 25c higher. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; active; 15c to 25c higher; holdover light, top, $8.70; bulk light and light butchers, $8.40@8.70; bulk packing sows, $7.00@7.40; pigs strong; bulk desirable, $7.75@8.00. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; receipts practically all packers direct; compared with week ago all prices around 25c higher.

Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the questions. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm not tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblican interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Edgar A. Guest

I would like to have you print a biography of Edgar A. Guest.—C. M., North Creek, N. Y.

Edgar Albert Guest, press humorist, was born at Birmingham, England, August 20, 1881. When 10 years old his parents brought him to the United States. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Detroit. On June 28, 1906, he was married to Nellie Crossman of Detroit. Guest has been connected with the Free Press since 1905, where he conducts a column of verse and humorous sketches. He is a member and an ex-president of the Press Humorists' organization. Guest is a Mason. His home is at 124 Leicester Court, Detroit, Mich.

Powers of Radium

I would like to have you tell me in these columns what power radium possesses.—B. T. R., Shelton, Conn.

The effect of radium on the human body is about the same as that of the X-rays, while its influence on plant life is striking. If turnip seeds are exposed to radium, growth becomes rapid, the plant going on to full development, but in the case of beans, the latter stop growing after the rapid growth at first. Radium placed near green leaves of Summer frees causes them to lose the chlorophyl, and become brown, pink, sorrel, dun and red.

If disease breeding microbes and their toxins are placed near particles of radium the germs are either killed, or, like their toxins, are reduced in potency. Cobra poison is put out of business by radium, which also destroys rattlesnake, copperhead, viper and other serpent poisons. Radium has been used to kill cancers and has a peculiarly valuable action upon an eyelid disease known as vernal or spring catarrh. Tuberculosis of the skin or pupus, skin cancers, tongue cancers, warts, leprosy and even pellagra of the skin have all been successfully treated with radium.

Sir Walter Raleigh

Can you give me an account of the life of Sir Walter Raleigh in this department?—W. D. M., Duke, Ohio.

Sir Walter Raleigh, the English explorer, statesman, historian and poet, was born in 1554 and died Oct. 29, 1618. He attended Oxford and there gained distinction and very early in his life took an active part in the world by going over to France to fight for the French Protestants. He then campaigned in the Netherlands, after which he accompanied Sir Humphrey Gilbert on a voyage to Newfoundland and, returning, took part in the suppression of the Irish rebellion in 1580.

His advancement in the favor of the queen was very rapid, so that in 1584 Raleigh received a patent entitling him to hold by homage any foreign lands not yet possessed by a Christian ruler nor inhabited by a Christian people. So he sent vessels which landed off the coast of what is now known as North Carolina. The land which he appropriated was named Virginia, in honor of Elizabeth. An attempt at permanent colonization failed, but through his efforts the tobacco and potato plant were introduced into England at this time. Raleigh was now favored by the queen to such an extent that he was presented with estates and had knighthood conferred upon him. It was he who advised the queen to fit out vessels to meet the Spanish armada.

In 1589 he went with the expedition to Portugal, the main object of such a voyage being the restoration of Don Antonio on the throne of that nation. When he found, on his return to his native land, that his position as court favorite had been usurped, he went to Ireland, where he met Edward Spenser. Later he again went on several voyages against the Spaniards, but after embarking on the last he was recalled and imprisoned in the tower on the charge of having married Elizabeth Throckmorton, one of Elizabeth's maids.

The queen became very angry at him, and in order to appease her he set out on an expedition to Guiana after his release from prison. This and several other voyages from which he returned laden with spoil for the queen's coffers restored him to his old footing, but shortly after the queen died, and as James disliked Raleigh for various reasons, the latter was tried and imprisoned for high treason. But he was reprieved after 12 years. During this period he wrote most of his books.

In 1616 he engaged in a second expedition to Guiana and a part of his forces attacked the Spanish settlement of Saint Thomas. On his return to England he was arrested on the complaint of the Spanish ambassador. James favored the latter, for he was desirous of gaining the hand of the Spanish princess for his son Charles. The Spanish charges could not be proven against Raleigh, but the king's privy councillors, with Chancellor Bacon at their head, proposed to execute him on the former sentence, the king in 1616 having liberated and not pardoned him. Raleigh died on the scaffold in Old Palace Yard.

NEWS FOR VETERANS

Honors usually reserved for generals will be accorded the unknown American dead, when the body is buried in Arlington National cemetery on Armistice day. In addition there will be ceremonies not provided for in army regulations.

According to an announcement by Secretary of War Weeks, the burial of America's unknown dead will be marked by the most imposing military funeral in the history of the nation.

The escort of the body will consist of a battalion of field artillery, a squadron of cavalry, a combat regiment of foot soldiers, made up of one battalion of regular infantry, one battalion of marines and sailors combined, and one battalion of National Guard troops, and the Marine band.

The honorary pallbearers will include eight general officers of the army and four admirals of the navy. The active pallbearers will be five noncommissioned officers of the army and three from the marine corps and the navy. All of them will be selected for their war records.

All Medal of Honor men, one representative for every 10,000 men who served in the World war, one member of the American Legion from every state and one member of the other permanent veteran organizations will be invited to attend the ceremony.

The body of the unknown dead will lie in sate at the capitol before the ceremony. The route from the capitol to Arlington will be lined on both sides with infantrymen, one every five yards. It is estimated that it will require at least 5,000 troops for this service. Minute guns will be fired at Fort Myer during the procession of the funeral cortege.

President Harding, who is to deliver the eulogy, will meet the procession at the entrance of the amphitheater, near the spot selected for the permanent resting place of the unknown hero. He will be accompanied by the foreign delegations here for the conference on the limitation of armaments. In his party also will be the diplomatic agents of every nation represented in Washington, who will place wreaths on the grave.

"Indifference bordering on criminal negligence," characterized treatment of service men of the World war who flocked to Torrington, Wyo., Sept. 2, to settle on newly opened government land, the American Legion's national legislative committee declared, following its study and report of the land-drawing scheme.

For every man who received a farm 200 were turned away empty handed and disappointed, the report points out. Almost 4,000 former soldiers, sailors and marines, wounded and disabled men among them, came from 36 states of the Union to try for the 203 government farms. In order to get their names in the drawing pot the young men put up half a million dollars in cash deposits. The majority of the half million went back into the pockets of the 3,797 who were not lucky enough to get a farm.

Governor Carey of Wyoming, drew the first card. The winner was a soldier from Pennsylvania, wounded overseas.

The West carried off the honors of the 22d annual encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and marked a stepping stone in the growth of the organization from its small nucleus prior to the World war toward the truly national character and influence which it has rapidly acquired.

The spectacular episodes of the encampment were the re-election of Captain Bob Woodside of Pittsburgh, as national commander-in-chief, over Colonel Til Houston of New York, by 328 votes to 213, and the selection of Seattle for the next meeting place over Atlantic City, after St. Paul withdrew from the race and threw its support to the Pacific coast city.

Seattle won the 1922 national encampment from Atlantic City. The Pacific coast won two national officers and the Middle West two more. The enampment expressed its approval of the suggestion that national headquarters move to the Middle West. And more than any of these positions victory of that state from the newly organized departments of the V. F. W. secured the right to hold own basis of representation conventions and their own state dues.

The fourfold adjustment bill had clear sailing in the V. F. W. national convention soon as the committee on legislation of the encampment had time to add to its report approving the payment of the bonus by bonds if considered best. This satisfied the plan of Congressman Volk to propose an adjustment of the bonus by bonds to veterans. The debate on the legislation which went through the house when handed to the committee

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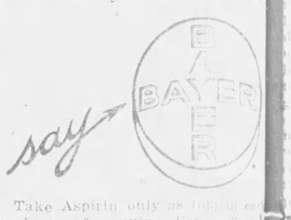

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SEES VETERANS LABOR SLAVES SWEAT SHOPS

Forbes Director Charles R. Forbes Would Save Ex-Service Men From 'Mush-Pot' Concerns.

Charles R. Forbes, director of United States veterans' bureau, formulated plans which would eliminate the "farming out" of the World war disabled and industrial insti-

Forbes announced that he favors the establishment of four national training ex-service men in their chosen vocations, one at Chillicothe, O., named as the probable site of the schools.

"In investigation I have made a subject of vocational training now being conducted by the government," said Colonel Forbes, "I am convinced our present displacement training system is wrong. Former service men have been given medical treatment in hospitals are now being trained in instances in sweat-shops and 'mushroom' concerns.

"Not being given the training originally planned by the government, on the other hand, they are used as a source of private profits for the institutions. This is wrong because the government pays $100 a month to the institution, is theoretically being given an addition to maintenance allowance and a fee to the individual.

"The national schools should train in all their branches in all the time practical during the present time our disabled men are not getting adequate training. There is no hope for the veteran after he has become rehabilitated. I believe 90 per cent of the entire problem presented as regards those actually engaged in it can be solved to them by the government.

"I am opposed to starting four new training schools, and doing away with those which amount to a system that virtually places ex-service men in slavery. I propose to work entirely with the vocational schools. I do not want to take ex-service men away from the factories where they are getting their training, but I am opposed to the sweat shop system and the farming out of veterans.

"In addition to these four national training schools there will be established, created for the benefit of veterans after they have been thoroughly trained and placed, there will be a follow-up system so that the trainee after leaving the vocational school shows a special aptitude for his work he can be given financial assistance. Graduates of these schools will be given positions as journeymen under a plan of the government.

SOUR STOMACH?

This Well Known Woman Relates Her Experience

Akron, Ohio—"I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery about a month ago. My stomach was out of order, I could not eat any food—it would sour on me and be nauseated. I could not rest or sleep at night I suffered with pains all over my body. One bottle of Golden Medical Discovery' did as much for me. I am able to eat any food with enjoyment and am able to sleep well at night, but I shall continue taking the Discovery until I am entirely rid and have a perfect state of health."—Mrs. Alice Harman, 542 Grant St.

Write us if you want most valuable advice but do not neglect it. Obtain Dr. Pierce's Discovery now, in tablets or liquid, from your druggist, or send 50c for trial pkg. of Tablets to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., and write for free medical advice.—Advertisement

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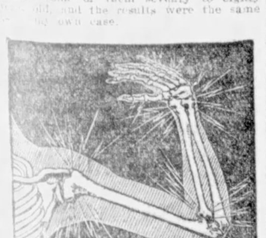

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Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

Somebody's Going to Get Stuck

Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A. F. L. FACING WORST CRISIS

Organization Suffers Big Membership Loss Due to Depression.

Hard hit by the industrial depression, the American Federation of Labor faces what is declared to be the worst crisis in its history.

The organization which has gloried in supremacy over the labor movement of the world, has suffered enormous losses in membership, it has been learned.

Reliable figures show between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 members have dropped from its rolls since the beginning of the year. At the peak of its strength the organization had approximately 4,000,000 members, and at the first of the year claimed to be well on the way to the 5,000,000 mark.

Although the affairs of the federation have reached such a serious stage that its plight has become common talk in labor circles, officials, while admitting "big losses" as a result of the unprecedented unemployment conditions, deny the number of members dropped comes anywhere near the 1,000,000 mark.

"Inside" information indicates the financial stringency of the federation is such that it has been necessary to "furlough" all the paid organizers with few exceptions. An official declared it "usual at this time of the year to lay off or furlough most of the organizers." The same official optimistically predicted "the federation will emerge from the storm stronger than ever."

Internal dissensions as evidenced by the resignation of Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Teamsters' union, as a member of the executive council also is causing much talk in labor circles. Tobin's defection is regarded as a heavy blow to the Gompers forces as he and another influential labor leader are credited with "saving" Gompers in the federation's last election.

Tobin, who resigned at the recent Atlantic City session of the executive council declaring there was "too much talk and too little action" in the federation, is said to have written a letter demanding that his resignation be accepted without further delay. He is reported to be anxious to be free of connection with the Gompers' regime in order to carry on a fight against the veteran labor head whom he staunchly supported in the past, and to demand more progressive policies.

It has never been admitted in official circles of the federation that Tobin resigned.

NEW MEXICAN REVOLT NIPPED

Gen. Castro and 38 Alleged Rebel Leaders Captured by Authorities.

Thirty-eight persons are under arrest in connection with the alleged plot to seize possession of Toluca, capital of the state of Mexico, during the Centennial celebration and place General Andres Castro in control of the state government.

General Castro was a candidate against General Abundio Gomez for election as governor of the state, but was defeated. His followers would not accept defeat, and several attempts were made to assassinate General Gomez, making it necessary for the succesful candidate to have his house closely guarded and to have an escort when he moved about.

Isauro Castillo, a member of the chamber of deputies, is accused of being one of Castro's supporters in the conspiracy to take possession of the Mexico state government. He was arrested in a cornfield, when some of the alleged plotters were put to flight, but was later released because of his official position. General Castro and the others who were arrested are still in prison.

The conspirators, it is said, expected the Toluca garrison to aid them in carrying out their plan.

But for wine they might have succeeded, or at least have precipitated a serious struggle. Some of the leaders in the plot, after discussing their plans over several bottles, started for Toluca. Wine had loosened their tongues, and they talked loudly and excitedly. Some of their words were overheard, and warning was sent to the authorities. When the conspirators learned that their secret was known they took to flight.

General Is Arrested.

General Castro was taken into custody in a house where he was said to be conferring with some of his supporters.

It is believed that the action of the authorities has put an end to the conspiracy against General Gomez. Followers of General Castro are described as violent, but not intelligent enough to be really dangerous.

Every plot against Gomez so far has failed. The nearest his enemies came to success in their effort to assassinate him was when they exploded three bombs under his house. Gomez escaped unhurt.

Deputy Castillo, according to the police, is accused by prisoners of having hire dthem to aid Castro, in attacking Toluca and taking possession of the state government.

$13.95 Goodyear Raincoat Free

Goodyear Mfg. Co., 1500-R Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a handsome raincoat free to one person in each locality who will show and recommend it to friends. If you want one write today.

With Two Storks Chasing His Car He Had to Speed

One of the hundred odd motorists arrested by police in a week's campaign against speeders in Youngstown, Ohio, is at liberty after verification of what Judge D. A. Anderson termed a "cast iron alibi."

The man admitted he was making 35 miles an hour. "But I was racing with the stork," he added.

He explained that two women were riding in his car when the stork approached and that he barely got them home before the venerable bird left a newcomer for each of them. Judge Anderson after verifying the story, released the speeder.

Striking Waiters Pour Soup on Hotel Guests

Disorders broke out recently in Berlin in the waiters' strike. Strikers invaded public dining-rooms where strikebreakers were at work, smashing dishes and mirrors, and pouring soup over the guests.

The hotels have notified the government that new quarters must be found for the allied missions, as they are without servants to attend to the commissioners' needs.

WEATHER BRINGS RECORD CROPS

Despite Heat and Rain Lack, Grain Yield Is Far Above Normal.

Phenomenal heat accumulation, which has marked weather conditions all over the northern hemisphere this year, has produced equally remarkable and erratic outputs of agricultural crops, summaries of American and foreign production, compiled for and by the agricultural department, show.

The world's bread crops, curiously enough, came to abundant fruition in spite of the drouth and heat which persisted all through the growing season. The world in 1921, up to Sept. 30, it was indicated, would have a total wheat crop of 157,000,000 bushels greater than in 1920.

Fruit Crops Hit.

By another freak, fruit crops, almost in a world-wide sense, met havoc from cold in a season which has set new records everywhere for solar heat. This paradox was occasioned by the fact that last February the sun got at the work of bringing Spring weeks in advance of normal, and trees and shrubs responded by budding out and finally coming into flower and bloom by March in nearly all areas where fruit is grown.

Frosts could not be averted on all the nights, however, and this year the United States will produce about 109,000,000 bushels of apples, against 244,000,000 bushels in 1920. Only the orchards of the Pacific coast, northern New England and northern New York escaped.

Cotton, however, suffered greatly, and the agricultural department experts assign the weather as perhaps the principal cause for a 50 per cent reduction in output.

Heat Aids Boll Weevil.

The mild weather of Winter and Spring gave its famous insect enemy, the boll weevil, full freedom to live and thrive and even let him move north many miles from previous latitude. Later drought and sun conspired to cut down production.

European fruit and subsidiary crops were sharply reduced, the department finds, although the bread grains survived. Their success, it was said, was due to the fact that they were chiefly Fall sown crops which grew well in the mild Winter.

The Spring sown grains, roots and forages, including oats, barley and wheat, in the United States and elsewhere, lived through but yielded little. Russia was the one exception in northern territory, but, in terms of statistical averages, the department says, little grain was sown there. Italian lemons and Grecian currants, two of the greatest commercial fruit crops, were both found in fair condition this Fall.

As to the causes of the heat accumulation, the weather bureau suggests that the usual seasonal interchange of air between polar and tropical regions was this year badly disarranged by atmospheric pressure distribution, although any certainty on the subject is hardly possible.

MINERS REFUSE PAY AGREEMENT

Convention Declines to Bind Self; February 14 Set as Demand Date.

Wage demands of union coal miners will be made not later than next February 14, and meanwhile an agreement sought by government officials cannot be made binding the union against a strike next Spring, it developed last week at the convention of the United Mine Workers of America.

A reconvened convention will meet in February to fix the union's policy regarding the demands, including a decision whether an agreement may be made to arbitrate disputes that may arise in later negotiations between miners and operators on wage scales to become effective on April 1.

In addition to the developments on the wage and arbitration questions, the convention rejected a proposal that the union give $500,000 to Kansas district officials to finance a legal fight on the industrial court law of that state, declared in favor of vigorous prosecution of efforts to unionize all coal fields and adopted a resolution condemning West Virginia state officials for their alleged aid to coal operators opposing the union in Mingo county.

Mountain Wrecks 500 Homes

Sandling, the moving mountain in the Salzkammergut district, in Austria, has destroyed the homes of more than 500 farmers and foresters. Its movement is not expected to cease before Winter.

There are more than 900,000 telephones in New York city, served from 101 central stations.

WHAT THE WORLD LIVESBY

The International Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 16 Is, "Paul Writes to the Christians at Corinth"—I. Cor. 13:1-13.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

WHAT the unvocal bulk of people think is really the ultimate measure of life. The world lives by the ideals of ordinary folk. Statecraft never gets very far ahead of popular convictions, nor long lags very far behind them. That is why even the most eminent of Old World officials are glad to speak or write for the press of this Western World: they know that public opinion is the crowned king of the new day. Behind all the viciousness of propaganda, to the power of which the war introduced us, lies this conviction that the mind of the masses is the court of last resort in the world.

Therefore we must rate, as above the deliberations of parliaments and congresses and legislatures, the influences which shape common thought, such as the daily newspaper, the public school, the pulpit, the Sunday school, the Chautauqua and lyceum system and the major fraternal orders. Frankly, one reason why some strong men give the very essence of their lives to the Sunday school is the conviction that to shape the standards of these oncoming millions of youth is the most fundamental way of serving the world. It is no small responsibility that rests upon those men and women who select and write and teach Sunday school lessons.

Farther back, and more potent in influence, of course, are the writings which are the basis of the Sunday school members, and of hundreds of thousands of sermons, and of books and articles and teaching and conversation beyond all computation.

When that versatile and amazing man, Paul of Tarsus, the first Christian missionary, wrote his letters to the converts in his new churches, he little dreamed that he was determining the standards of thought and life for countless tens of millions of Christians who were to follow, many of them in lands of whose very existence he had no knowledge. We are obliged to tarry here for a brief consideration of the unique personality of this peerless letter writer. What Dr. James Stalker says in his Life of St. Paul is better worth reading than anything I can pen:

Traveler-Author-Thinker.

"Overpowering as is the impression of the remarkableness of this man produced by following him, as we have been doing, as he hurries from province to province, from continent to continent, over land and sea, in pursuit of the object to which he was devoted, this impression is immensely deepened when we remember that he was at the same time the greatest thinker of his age, if not of any age, and, in the midst of his outward labors, was producing writings which have ever since been among the mightiest forces of the world, and are still growing in their influence. In this respect he rises above all other evangelists and missionaries.

"Some of them may have approached him in certain respects—Xavier or Livingstone in the world-conquering instinct, St. Bernard or Whitefield in earnestness and activity. But few of these men add a single new idea to the world's stock of beliefs, whereas Paul, while at least equaling them in their own special line, gave to mankind a new world of thought. If his Epistles could perish, the loss to literature would be the greatest possible with only one exception—that of the Gospels which record the life, the savings and the death of our Lord. They have quickened the mind of the church as no other writings have done, and scattered in the soil of the world hundreds of seeds whose fruit is now the general possession of mankind.

"Out of them have been brought the watchwords of progress in every reformation which the church has experienced. When Luther awoke Europe from the slumbers of centuries, it was a word of Paul which he uttered with his mighty voice.

"Yet in penning his Epistles Paul may himself have had little idea of the part they were to play in the future. They were drawn out of him simply by the exigencies of his work. In the truest sense of the word they were letters, written to meet particular occasions, not formal writings, carefully designed and executed with a view to fame or to futurity. Letters of the right kind are, before everything else, products of the heart; and it was the eager heart of Paul, yearning for the weal of his spiritual children, or alarmed by the dangers to which they were exposed, that produced all his writings. They were part of his day's work. Just as he flew over sea and land to revisit his converts, or sent Timothy or Titus to carry them his counsels and bring news of how they fared, so, when these means were not available, he would send a letter with the same design."

A War-Time Revelation.

A scientist recently was quoted as declaring that only seven per cent of the population of civilized lands do any real thinking: the rest are intellectual incapables. Such a remark puts the scientist outside of his own seven per cent! For before all our eyes stands the great revelation of the war, that the plain people of earth, even those who are heirs to centuries of ignorance and benightedness, have been able to grasp those lofty conceptions of life and civilization which were expressed in the Allied War Aims.

This possibility, of the lowliest being able to understand the highest, underlies the present world ferment. Indeed, there are illiterate peasants by the myriad in Europe and Asia who seem to have a clearer comprehension of the profundities released by the war than apparently have some professional statesmen. It may be questioned whether any public teacher of principles of life and conduct is ever "over the heads of the people;" he may be unable to present his subject clearly, but the fault is within himself, and not with his hearers. Usually it is the general public, the aggregation of us plain folks, who get the first and firmest grasp of the new ideas which master mankind.

Into this profound and practical truth we are led by a study of the Letters of St. Paul. They are concededly, in parts, the loftiest flights of the intellectual powers of man. Their speculative philosophy soars higher than that of any of the great utterances of the world's long array of wise men. Yet these epistles were written to groups of ex-pagans, many of whom were slaves! In this particular Letter of the Corinthians we find heavenly sublimities set forth to dwellers amid the degradation of heathenism at its worst. And Paul expected them to understand what he wrote. They did, too; and by this comprehension of divine truth they were made strong to conquer the world. To every teacher and preacher and writer, Paul's message is "Give of your best to all." For every public utterance that is too profound for its audience there are a thousand that are too thin. Nowadays, especially, in a newly-awake world, the need and demand is for a more exalted presentation of the things by which men live.

"The Greatest Thing in the World."

Dr. Slosson writes of science more readably than novelists write of romance. To be able to popularize the profundities is a great gift. The Apostle Paul had it. Most minds are either too thick or too thin, as they attempt to portray the divine quality of love; yet Paul set it forth, in one of his letters to a handful of squabbling saints, freshly out of idolatry, so that the 13th chapter of First Corinthians, which is the present Sunday school lesson, is one of the world's finest literary treasures. Henry Drummond was such a living exposition of this passage that many of us have made pilgrimage to his grave in Scotland. His little essay, The Greatest Thing in the World, was one of the great literary productions of the past generation; it should be read by every student of this lesson, for its effect upon character is mighty.

Paul at Washington.

As the product of a sawmill is boards, and as the product of the printing press is reading matter, so the product of the church is men and women fashioned after the likeness of Jesus Christ. This is the unique and indispensable contribution of Christianity to the present need of the world—human beings who are seeking to live by the rule of the 13th chapter of First Corinthians. A good era cannot come by way of bad men; only love can expel hatred. It is real statecraft to multiply the number of persons who are living by the altruistic and righteous standards of Jesus. True peace will come to all the earth only when the spirit of Christian love becomes dominant.

Some men who deem themselves worldly wise flout such an idea. They sneer at the Christian Endeavor slogan, "A warless world by 1923." Secretly, they have no faith in anything but shrewdness and material might, being blind to the war's revelation of the futility of force. With truer instinct, the great mass of mankind expects, and is coming gradually to insist, that the diviner way of love shall persist.

Humanity everywhere has been allured by the great dream of world peace. The peoples of earth are turning in expectation toward next month's momentous disarmament conference in Washington. Failure of this supreme effort to preserve civilization on a Christian basis would be a universal calamity too dreadful to contemplate. Yet it will fail as surely as the Paris peace conference failed if it is likewise conducted and concluded on the old basis of self-interest and self-advancement. If ever believers in prayer were called to intercession it is now; that the spirit of the 13th chapter of First Corinthians may prevail in these Washington deliberations.

The world lives by its loftiest perceptions; and once again we have come to a historic opportunity to translate the clear will of God into the law of the life of nations. May the Apostle Paul be given a seat at the disarmament conference.

California has more than 40,000 acres planted in olives.

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Be a detective. Excellent opportunity; good pay; travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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An exceptional opening those desiring plain sewing home; any ordinary sewing machine; city, country; no canvassing. To prevent curiosity seekers send twenty-five cents and full parcel post address. Good Wear Cloth Co., Dept. TB, Asbury Park, N. J.

Women wanted. Become Dress Designers. $35 week. Learn while earning. Sample lessons free. Franklin Institute, Dept. S-53, Rochester, N. Y.

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All around printer. Permanent situation at good wages for good man. Modern equipment and congenial surroundings. State wages and experience. Journal, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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AGENTS—Steady income, large manufacturers of Soaps, Perfumes, Toilet Articles and Pure Food Products, etc., wishes representatives in each locality. Manufacturer direct to Consumer. Big profits. Honest goods. Whole or spare time. Cash or Credit. Send at once for particulars. American Products Co., 5069 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Agents Sell our big $1 Box Mountain Herb Tablets for only 300 % Profit 40c. Finest Medicine, Best Seller. Everyone buys. Write for terms. MT. HERB CO., Asheville, N. C.

AGENTS.

AGENTS—Make a dollar an hour. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 710-C, Amsterdam, N. Y.

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$20 daily selling wonderful new low-priced Ford bumper. Outsells all others. Every Ford owner eager buyer. Act quick. Wallace McCormick, Streator, Illinois.

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Patents—Booklet free, Highest references; best results; promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 624 F st., Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO HABIT.

Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay, $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH., Baltimore, Md.

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PILES—CURED OR NO PAY. $2 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Kuro Remedy Company, Dept. 25, Kansas City, Mo.

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TRUNKS, BAGS, SUITCASES. Why pay two middlemen profits? Buy from factory direct. Send for free catalog. Monarch Trunk Factory, Spring Valley, Ill.

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$300 Secures "Good Home" Farm; 26 Acres With Cow, Tools, Crops. Hay, storewood, etc., included; savings invested here mean steady job and pleasant winters on good road, convenient advantages; rich level tillage, wire-fenced pasture, lots apples, plums, peaches, 100 sugar maples; nearly new 2-story 6-room house, barn, poultry house, granary. To settle affairs now all $300, only $300 down, easy terms. Details page 41 New Illus. Catalog 1700 Bargains. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150-S, Nassau St., New York City.

MUCH CANADIAN LAND IS IDLE

Only 12 Per Cent Cultivatable Area Tilled, Records Show.

With little wheat remaining to be reaped even in the Peace river country, where agriculture in Canada scores farthest North, the total yield and the yield per acre in Canada will not be known until threshing is ended. The wheat crop, it is believed, is larger than last year both in total amount and per acre.

The value of field crops in Canada in 1920 was $1,455,244,050. The farm wealth of the dominion, including land, livestock and implements was estimated at $7,000,000,000 in 1917. The 1920 grain crop alone yielded a billion bushels, wheat totaling 289,000,000 bushels and oats 556,000,000 bushels.

With this showing not more than 12 per cent of the cultivable land of Canada is being tilled. The nation stands fifth among the world's wheat producing countries. Close to railways in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are 34,000,000 acres capable of producing 170,000,000 bushels of grain annually, valued at more than $400,000,000. It has been computed there are 225,000,000 acres awaiting cultivation in the three prairie provinces and British Columbia. Only 35,000,000 acres are producing at present. This leaves 190,000,000 acres awaiting the settler.

The area of heaviest settlement for several years has been the fertile belt along the transcontinental line of the Canadian National Railways. This is a rolling, lightly timbered mixed farming country just north of the old bonanza wheat belt.

$240,000,000 YEAR WASTE FOUND IN CLOTHING TRADE

Annual savings of 40 per cent, or about $240,000,000, could be made in the men's ready-made clothing industry, with its yearly output of $600,000,000, declares a report by the American Engineering Council's committee on elimination of waste in industry.

The report, based on a national investigation of the industry, asserted that management and labor alike are responsible for the enormous waste.

Seasonal shutdowns, industrial discord, the "sell-then-make" policy, lack of standardization of appliances, conditions, work content and method and inefficient planning are given as the sources of waste.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY IS FAVORED BY MINERS

The United Mine Workers of America ended their biennial convention with the adoption of a resolution favoring the formation of a new political party, combining the forces of organized labor and the organized farmers. The convention also selected Indianapolis for the next convention, to be held in January, 1924, and elected Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas miners, and William Mitch, secretary of the Indiana miners, as delegates to the international mining congress that meets next year in England.

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To relieve this condition promptly try one or two

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They neutralize the acid stomach, giving the alkaline effect, the same as when in normal working order.

These tablets are sold in every drug store in the U. S. and Canada at 60c a box. Known to a host of people for 25 years as the one thing needful in an attack of indigestion.

MUTT AND JEFF— Jeff Wouldn't Do That to His Worst Enemy By "BUD" FISHER

I'M UP AGAINST IT RIGHT! MY ROOM RENT'S THREE WEEKS OVER-DUE AND I GOTTA LAND A JOB AND GET A PIECE OF CHANGE OR I'LL SLEEP IN THE PARK!
MUTT, I'M BURNING UP WITH A DESIRE TO WORK! WON'T YOU PLEASE GIVE ME A JOB?
HOW MUCH DO YOU WANT A WEEK?
DO YOU THINK TWELVE DOLLARS A WEEK WOULD BE TOO MUCH?
TWELVE A WEEK IS O.K.! HERE-START RIGHT IN!
BOSS, WOULD YOU SLIP ME A WEEK'S SALARY IN ADVANCE?
BUT IF I LET YOU HAVE A WEEK'S SALARY AND YOU HAPPENED TO DROP DEAD TONIGHT I'D BE OUT TWELVE BUCKS!
BUT, BOSS, I'M TOO MUCH OF A GENTLEMAN TO PLAY YOU SUCH A DIRTY TRICK AS THAT!
?
51

The Best Support in the World For a Rupture

Is The Human Hand

The WORST Support Ever Devised, Is a Hard, Unyielding Knob, or Pad, Pressed Into the Rupture by a Steel Spring---Thereby Preventing Nature From EVER Having a Chance to Bring About a Healing of the Parts.

The Brooks Appliance most closely resembles the human hand as a rupture support. You will notice the first moment you put on a Brooks Appliance, the pliable, flesh like touch of the velvet finished rubber and it will take only this first experience of comfort and security to make you decide—"This is what I want."

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No man or woman ever can look and feel his or her best while suffering the torment, pain and discomfort of rupture.

Every day that you suffer from rupture—every hour of truss torture that you endure—after you read this page **is your own fault.**

For many years we have been telling you that no makeshift truss will ever help you. We have told you about the harm ill-fitting trusses are doing. We have told you that the only truly comfortable, sanitary and scientific device for holding rupture is the Brooks Rupture Appliance.

Now we offer to prove it to you, entirely at our risk. We will send you a Brooks Rupture Appliance **on trial.** If you really want to be rid of your rupture fill out the coupon below and mail it today.

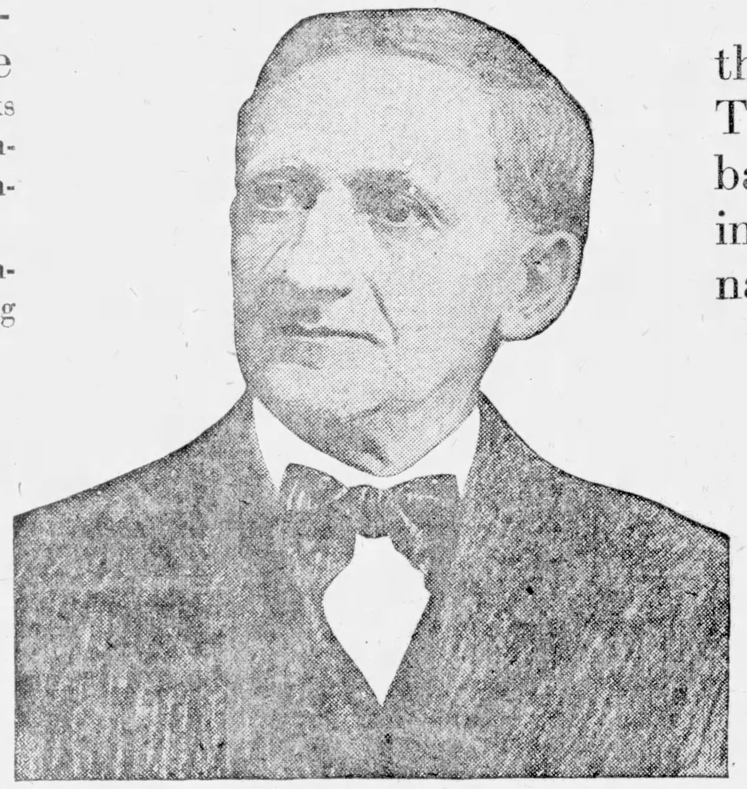
Instead of wearing a steel spring or inflexible harness, try the **velvet-soft** Brooks Appliance.

Instead of the old hard or stuffed pad use the **soft automatic rubber air-cushion** of a Brooks Appliance.

The Brooks Appliance clings to you without force and you are hardly conscious of its presence. But above all else, it **HOLDS always.**

Within an hour after you receive the Brooks Appliance, if you take advantage of this remarkable trial offer, you will throw away your truss.

Many hundreds of physicians and surgeons recommend the Brooks Appliance and condemn makeshift trusses as more harmful and dangerous than any other method of retaining and treating rupture. Thousands of people have written us testifying to the amazing results they have secured from this great invention. Many of these people live right in your vicinity and we will be glad to send you copies of their thankful letters if you will ask for them, when you write.



A Portrait Done in Charcoal by Herman Pfeifer, From a Photograph of Mr. C. E. Brooks, Inventor of the Appliance and Founder of the Brooks Appliance Co.

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No matter if your rupture is old and severe or only recently developed, no matter if you are young or old, you should not fail to profit by this **No-Risk Trial Offer.**

No other rupture support, truss, lock, device, pad or plaster is offered to the public under so broad a guarantee of satisfaction.

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Doesn't that prove that the Brooks Appliance is not an experiment but a positive success—that it does all we claim for it? Among these 715,000 men, women and children there must be **hundreds whose condition was identical with yours.** Can you afford not to investigate and satisfy yourself when it costs you nothing to prove what the Brooks Appliance will do for **you?**

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